

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: W.M. Remington

File number: 101-1185

Section: 2, PART 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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File No: 101-1185
Sec 2

Re: Wm. Remington

Date: 1-79
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) or (3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
62	8/27/51	New York Rept			
		Part I	155	145	b-1, b-7-C, b-6 Pg. 114 Speculation & revision of Congress denied as being inaccessible under FOI/PA by virtue of Title 5, USC 551.
		Part II	216	214	b-7-C, b-7-D
		Part III	233	213	b-7-C, b-7-D, b-2, b-1 b-6,

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Case Originated At: NEW YORK

JVL
121-1958

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NEW YORK : 8/27/51 : 7/23-28, 31; : JAMES E. TIERNEY
8/1-4, 7/51

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title: WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON,
aka Bill
Character of Case: ESPIONAGE - R

SUMMARY REPORT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 1259 12/8/78
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 (2)(3)
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
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PART I

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ORIGINAL
PART I

Personal History

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was born on October 25, 1917 in New York City, the son of FREDERICK REMINGTON and LILLIAN SUTTERLAND. He married the former ANN MOOS IMANDT, born September 5, 1916 in Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1938 in New York State. He has two children by this marriage: BRUCE, born March 15, 1942, and GALEYN, born April 8, 1944. A final decree of divorce was awarded ANN REMINGTON on December 5, 1949 in the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, Virginia.

Several weeks after his birth, he moved to Ridgewood, New Jersey. He attended Kenilworth Grammar School there until June 1930, and Ridgewood High School until June 1934, at which time he graduated.

In September 1934, he entered Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where he completed his freshman and sophomore years as of June 1936.

For a few weeks in July 1936, he performed manual labor for a Mr. WAYNE DIETZ, Wa-ma-dee Point, Nisswa, Minnesota.

On August 11, 1936, REMINGTON filed application for employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Tennessee, giving his address at that time as 836 East Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey. He stated at the time he was interested in securing temporary employment for one year and permanent employment after June 1939. In answer to the question in the application form as to how he had become interested in employment with TVA, REMINGTON replied, "The aims and purposes of the TVA will be the focus of my future career because of their relation to planned social evolution."

REMINGTON listed the following as his scholastic honors, extra-curricular activities, professional societies and distinctions:

"Daily Dartmouth", Debating, Varsity Athletics, Scholarships from Personnel Bureau, Scholarship Record equal to Phi Beta Kappa average, officer of student organization.

Inasmuch as the length of time REMINGTON resided in Knoxville and any intentions on REMINGTON's part to return to Dartmouth are of extreme importance as will be shown later in this report, the following information concerning REMINGTON's employment and residence in Knoxville, Tennessee, as contained in his personnel file, is being set out.

By telegram dated September 22, 1936, REMINGTON was requested to report for duty at TVA, Knoxville, as soon as possible. REMINGTON accepted this offer of employment by return telegram on September 23, 1936.

REMINGTON's personnel file shows that he was in training from September 28, 1936 through October 1, 1936. On the date of entering on duty, REMINGTON advised that he was then residing at the YMCA in Knoxville.

An Employee Information Form submitted by REMINGTON under date of December 15, 1936, listed his address as 920 Temple Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee. This is also the residence address for REMINGTON listed in the TVA Telephone Directory issued in March 1937.

By letter dated May 10, 1937 addressed to his supervisor, Mr. JEROME M. ALLEN of the TVA Communication and Reproduction Unit, REMINGTON submitted his resignation, stating therein that he had been offered a position outside the Authority for which he felt better qualified by experience, training and inclination than for the position then held in the Authority.

In connection with REMINGTON's resignation from TVA, an Employee Status Change Form (TVA Form #78), was prepared under date of May 12, 1937, reflecting that REMINGTON's employment was being terminated due to his resignation, and that the last date he worked was April 30, 1937.

It is to be noted that the comments of the personnel representative who offered REMINGTON his exit interview are as follows:

"Resigned to devote full time to local labor movement (workers' education, organization, etc.) to which he had previously devoted much of his spare time. Will return to junior year at Dartmouth in fall. Pleased with associates made possible by employment by TVA, but disappointed by failure to be transferred from messenger service. Considers supervisor's rating fair one."

Mr. REMINGTON submitted a second application for employment with TVA under date of April 3, 1940, giving his address at that time as 510 West 123rd Street, New York, New York. Under supplemental education, REMINGTON stated that he had graduated from Dartmouth College with an A.B. Degree in 1939, having majored in Public Administration and minored in Economics and Sociology. He also stated he was then taking graduate work at Columbia University in the fields of Economics and Public Administration and expected to receive his Master's Degree from Columbia in 1940.

Additional employment experience reflected in his 1940 TVA application, but not appearing on his 1936 TVA application, is as follows:

<u>Date and Salary</u>	<u>Kind of Work Done</u>	<u>By Whom and Where Employed</u>	<u>Reason for Leaving</u>
10/36 to 3/37 \$1080 per year	Messenger	TVA, Knoxville, Tennessee	To accept position of greater responsibilities.

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<u>Date and Salary</u>	<u>Kind of Work Done</u>	<u>By Whom and Where Employed</u>	<u>Reason for Leaving</u>
4/37 to 8/37 \$100 per month	Teaching and writing	Workers Education Project, Knoxville, Tennessee	To return to Dartmouth
9/37 to 6/38 \$275 per semester	Student Scholarship	Dartmouth College	
9/37 to 6/38 \$15 per week	Restaurant Manager	Student Co-operative Restaurant, Hanover, New Hampshire	
7/38 to 9/38	Research and preparation for senior fellowship studies	Hanover, New Hampshire	
9/38 to 6/39 \$300 and \$250 per semester.	Senior fellowship in Public Administration and Economics, Tutoring	Dartmouth, Hanover, New Hampshire	Graduated
6/39 to 9/39	Free Lance correspondent in Mexico City	Several newspapers in U.S. and correspondents in Mexico City	To begin studies at Columbia
10/39 to 6/40 \$120 per month	Graduate fellowship in Economics and Public Law	Columbia University	

In a supplemental statement accompanying his 1940 TVA application, REMINGTON sets forth a summary of his scholastic honors, college activities, college earnings, academic scholarships and working experience.

It is to be noted from this summary that he received certain major awards, amongst which were a Graduate Fellowship, a Senior Fellowship, membership in Phi Beta Kappa, and that he was named a Rufus Choate Scholar.

In regard to college activities, REMINGTON stated that amongst other activities, in 1939, he was Chairman of the Cornell-Dartmouth-Pennsylvania Conference "Making Democracy Work". He stated that the school administration selected him as student representative for the year 1938-39 on the Council of Student Organization, and in 1939 was chairman of the Student Policy Committee, which was formed by leaders of all major student groups to formulate plans for student government reorganization.

Further, in regard to his college activities, REMINGTON stated that in the year 1937-38, he was asked by shareholders to manage the Student Cooperative Restaurant. He was a board member of the "Daily Dartmouth" and literary magazine "The Dart"; chairman of the Student Peace Committee and was active in other student extra-curricular activities.

Mr. GLENN A. DOOLEY, Chief, Personnel Relations Branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, third floor, Arnstein Building, Knoxville, Tennessee, is the person upon whom a subpoena should be served in the event the original of the above file is desired in evidence.

It is to be noted that in September 1937, REMINGTON returned to Dartmouth for the junior and senior years and graduated in June 1939, and that in October 1940 he entered Columbia University, obtaining a Master's Degree in Economics in June 1940.

From May 1940 until July 1941, he was Assistant to the Assistant Director of the National Resources Planning Board at Washington, D. C. During part of this period, he was also studying at Columbia University for his Doctorate, commuting between New York and Washington to that end, up to April 1941, when he completed the examinations.

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From July 1941 to February 1942, he was employed as Associate Economist, Office of Price Administration, at Washington, D. C.

In February 1942, he was employed by the War Production Board, first as a member of the staff of the Planning Committee of that Board and then from May 1943 to April 1944, as Assistant to the Director of the Orders and Regulations Bureau of that Board.

Furloughed by the War Production Board to enlist in the U. S. Navy, he was assigned to the Navy's Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado from April to November 1944, obtaining a commission as an Ensign in September 1944. Next, he was assigned to Advanced Naval Intelligence School in New York until February 1945, and thereafter up to July 1945, was assigned to translation work in Washington, D. C.

Then he was loaned and assigned by the Navy to the Mission for Economic Affairs attached to the U. S. Embassy in London. In November 1945, he was returned to Washington and was then assigned by the Navy to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Released to inactive duty in March 1946, he continued with that office until March 1947.

For a year from March 1947, he was with the Council of Economic Advisers, though for some months of this period, he was on loan to the President's Committee on Foreign Aid (The Harriman Committee).

In March 1948, he was employed by the U. S. Commerce Department and was associated there until June 9, 1950, when he tendered his resignation at the request of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

During the course of the investigation concerning REMINGTON, it was ascertained that he resided at the following addresses for the probable period of time noted alongside each address. Those residences which are being listed begin

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with the time he first resided in Knoxville and contain all residences which are believed to be of pertinence in this investigation, as will be noted later in this report.

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Verification of Residence</u>
YMCA, Knoxville	(approximately) September 1936 (temporary)	No records available
920 Temple Ave. Knoxville, (also HENRY HART and MABEL ABERCROMBIE resided at same address)	approximately latter 1936- early 1937	TVA records; TVA Tele- phone Directory, 1937 Knoxville City Direc- tory; Monthly Member- ship and Finance Report of Lodge #136, AFGE, dated 12/24/36
933 North Broadway, now 727 North Broadway, Knoxville, probably with MERWIN TODD, WILLIAM MARLOW and HORACE BRYAN	Spring of 1937	Lodge #136; Subscrip- tion list to the Knoxville Labor News dated April 1, 1937; J. S. REMINE; Miss RUBY COX, landlady; possibly HOWARD BRIDGMAN; HORACE BRYAN
1013 Oak Avenue, Knoxville (possibly with HENRY HART, MERWIN TODD)	Spring of 1937 and possibly part of summer of 1937	J. S. REMINE; Mrs. G. F. WATSON
Possibly 1825 Highland Avenue, Knoxville, pro- bably with MERWIN TODD	Approximately sometime in summer of 1937	Minutes, Current Events Class dated 6/18/37
Possible use by REMINGTON of P.O. Box 1692, Knoxville as a mailing address		Membership Records, Lodge #136, Main- tained at Washington for the period 12/31/36- 8/4/37

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From September 1937 to June 1939, REMINGTON attended Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.

From September 1939 to May 1940, REMINGTON resided at 510 West 123rd Street, New York City.

From May 1940 to September 1940, REMINGTON resided at 5188 Fulton Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

From October 1940 to November 1941, REMINGTON resided at 2223 N Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

From November 1941 to March 1944, REMINGTON resided at 11 Tauxemont Road, Route #1, Alexandria, Virginia.

From April 1944 to November 1944, REMINGTON resided in the Mens' Dormitory, Boulder, Colorado.

From November 1944 to February 1945, REMINGTON resided at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City.

From February 1945 to July 1945, REMINGTON resided at 11 Tauxemont Road.

From July 1945 to November 1945, REMINGTON resided at 71 South Audley Street, London, England.

From December 1945 to January 1947, REMINGTON resided at 11 Tauxemont Road.

From January 1947 to March 1947, REMINGTON resided at 1262 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

As of March 1947, REMINGTON resided at 1717 Riggs Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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PART II

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II. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION AND
QUASI-LEGAL PROCEDURES CONCERNING
THE SUBJECT

On July 27 and July 28, 1948, Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY appeared before the Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., and accused REMINGTON of having furnished her with confidential Government secrets during a period from 1942 to 1944. She stated that at that time REMINGTON was employed by the War Production Board of the United States Government. At the same time, she described her status as a courier for a Russian espionage system and furnished data concerning her membership in the Communist Party. She further stated that since that period she had severed her relationship with the Communist Party and the Russian espionage apparatus of which she was a member.

Miss BENTLEY again testified to the same facts before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C. on July 30, 1948, stating that REMINGTON had furnished her with United States Government secrets and also that he was a member of the Communist Party and furnished her with dues payments for that organization. She also disclosed the names of other individuals in the United States Government who had furnished her with confidential Government data, one of these being BERNARD REDMONT, whom, she advised, had been introduced to her by REMINGTON for the very purpose of aiding her in her underground activities.

As a result of these allegations, REMINGTON was called before the Investigations Subcommittee, Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., and also the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He stated to these bodies

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that he had known ELIZABETH BENTLEY and had actually furnished her with information from Government files; however, he denied that he had known her as an agent for a Russian spy apparatus or as a member of the Communist Party underground.

In explanation of the fact that he had given her data from the files of the War Production Board where he was employed, REMINGTON said that Miss BENTLEY had been introduced to him as a reporter or research worker for the New York daily newspaper, "PM". He further stated that the information he had given her was in the nature of press releases and public information which the War Production Board had on hand for newspaper reporters in general. He added that in his capacity as an executive with that organization, he had authority to furnish such press releases and he admitted to the fact that he had furnished money to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, but stated that, to his belief, these monies were for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and not for the Communist Party.

Thereafter REMINGTON was suspended from his position in the Department of Commerce on July 18, 1948, for an indefinite period pending a hearing before a Loyalty Hearing Board. On September 22, 1948, the Loyalty Hearing Board, Fourth United States Civil Service Region, ruled that on all the evidence, reasonable ground existed for belief REMINGTON was disloyal to the Government of the United States. Following appeal, the Loyalty Review Board decided that the evidence did not establish reasonable grounds for belief that REMINGTON was disloyal to the United States Government, and the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board advised the Secretary of Commerce on February 9, 1949 that REMINGTON should be returned

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to the position from which he had been removed.

It is to be noted that during 1948 and 1950, Loyalty investigations were conducted concerning the subject.

On May 25, 1950, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was called before a Special Federal Grand Jury investigating subversive activities. This Jury, which sat in the Southern District of New York, on that date asked REMINGTON the following question, and received the following answer:

"Question: At any time have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?

"Answer: I have never been."

On June 8, 1950, this Grand Jury handed down an indictment for the crime of perjury, charging that REMINGTON had testified falsely on May 25, 1950, when he denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party, said crime being in violation of Title 18, Section 1621 of the United States Code.

On June 13, 1950, as a result of the foregoing indictment, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was arraigned in the Federal Court, Southern District of New York. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of perjury. Bail was set at \$5,000.00 and REMINGTON was released in the custody of his attorneys for two days in order to raise bail. Bail was subsequently furnished.

On December 26, 1950, the trial of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was commenced before Federal Judge GREGORY F. NOONAN in the Southern District of New York.

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The trial ended on February 7, 1951, when the jury returned the verdict of guilty on the one count of the indictment for perjury.

On February 8, 1951, Judge NOONAN sentenced REMINGTON to five years in prison and fined him in the amount of \$2,000.00, the maximum penalty for the crime of perjury. REMINGTON was thereafter admitted to bail in the amount of \$7,000.00, pending appeal.

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PART III

III. AGGRAVATING OR MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES

During his period of employment with the War Production Board in 1943 and 1944, REMINGTON regularly attended conferences of the Planning Board of that agency. In the course of these conferences, highly confidential and important matters effecting the war economy of the United States were discussed and acted upon. It is noted that this is the very period that ELIZABETH BENTLEY testified that she received confidential Government information from REMINGTON in addition to taxing him for Communist Party dues which he was obliged to pay as a member-at-large of that organization.

It is noted that previous of his lengthy trial and subsequent conviction for the crime of perjury, REMINGTON appeared before three different Federal Grand Juries, the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Investigations Subcommittee on expenditures in the Executive Departments, United States Senate. These appearances were the result of inquiries made by the above bodies into espionage and subversive activities and emanated from the original allegation made by Miss BENTLEY concerning REMINGTON'S espionage activities and membership in the Communist Party. The question of REMINGTON'S loyalty to the United States was reviewed by the Loyalty Hearing Board and also the Loyalty Review Board. As can be seen, a great deal of expense and time consuming effort was afforded by the Government in the instances enumerated above.

It is noted that REMINGTON was commissioned as an Ensign in the United States Navy in September, 1944. He served in the Navy until March, 1946, at which time he was released to inactive duty. REMINGTON'S service in the Navy did not include combat duty.

REMINGTON was furloughed by the War Production Board to enlist in the United States Navy and was assigned to the Navy's Oriental Language School at the University of Colorado from April to November, 1944, obtaining a commission as an Ensign in September, 1944. He was assigned next to the Advanced Naval Intelligence School in New York until February, 1945, and thereafter up to July, 1945, was assigned to translation work in Washington, D. C. At that time he was loaned and assigned by the Navy to the Mission for Economic Affairs attached to the United States Embassy in London, England. In November, 1945, he was returned to Washington and was then assigned by the Navy to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Released to inactive duty in March, 1946, he continued with that office until March, 1947.

Professor ARTHUR MAC MAHON, of Columbia University, THOMAS BLAISDELL, formerly Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and CHARLES HITCH, who was employed with REMINGTON at the War Production Board, testified that the defendant was of good repute.

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PART IV

PART IV. ALLEGATIONS OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY

There is being set out below the allegations of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY, which include her statement that REMINGTON was a Communist, paid dues and furnished her with information from the War Production Board.

ELIZABETH ^ETERRILL BENTLEY, was.
Elizabeth Sherman, Helen Johnson

Miss ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who in the past has furnished reliable information, can testify as follows concerning her background, her Communist and Russian connections and her relationship with WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that she was born in New Milford, Connecticut, January 1, 1908. She was graduated from Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York in 1930, and after further study, received a Master's Degree at Columbia University, New York City in 1935.

In March, 1935, following affiliation with various front groups, she will testify that she joined the Communist Party under the name ELIZABETH SHERMAN. The group of which she was an associate was called Unit 1, Harlem Section, Communist Party.

Miss BENTLEY will testify that about June, 1938 through the Columbia University Placement Bureau, she obtained a job as Research Assistant and Secretary in the Italian Library of Information, an agency of the Italian Government located at 585 Madison Avenue, New York City. She will testify that a short time after commencing employment with that organization, she realized the possibility of obtaining information for the Communist movement at the library; thereafter, she communicated this fact to Communist Party Headquarters and was asked to furnish any information of an anti-Communist connection to one Mr. F. BROWN, Communist Party official, with offices on the ninth floor of Communist Party Headquarters.

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Miss BENTLEY will state that on or about August 15, 1938, by pre-arrangement with the person to whom she was furnishing information at Communist Party Headquarters, she was introduced to a Russian-American, who she later learned to be JACOB GOLOS of WORLD TOURISTS, INC., a tourist agency controlled by the Communist Party. At that time it was arranged that she furnish all data she could obtain at the Italian Library of Information to GOLOS. Miss BENTLEY will testify that from that time to March, 1939, she continued to give data to GOLOS, who meanwhile told her not to take part in Communist activities, but that he would bring her literature to keep up her political education.

Later that year, she left her employment at the Italian Library of Information. She continued to see GOLOS and performed various research jobs and other tasks for him in behalf of the Communist cause. Miss BENTLEY will testify that during this time, she learned from seeing GOLOS' OGPU card and from conversations with him, that he had been an agent for the OGPU in Russia during the 1920's.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that sometime during July, 1941, GOLOS requested her to contact certain persons in Washington, D. C. who as Communists were assigned to GOLOS by the Communist Party for the purpose of furnishing confidential Government information to him. Miss BENTLEY will also state that she contacted these individuals, obtained information from them at that time and subsequently made regular trips to Washington, D. C., each time receiving information which she would turn over to GOLOS.

She will state that she recalled that GOLOS had advised her that he was furnishing most of the information she obtained to a Russian espionage agent, who was his principal. She will testify that some of the information was turned over to Communist Party Headquarters. Miss BENTLEY will advise that the individuals whom she contacted in Washington, D. C. were Communist Party members, and that she would collect Communist Party dues from these persons, giving the money to GOLOS for transmittal to Communist Party Headquarters.

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Miss BENTLEY will advise that as time passed, she was instructed by GOLOS to contact additional individuals in Washington, D. C. for the same purpose. In connection with these duties, Miss BENTLEY will advise that GOLOS introduced her to WILLIAM REMINGTON under the following circumstances:

During the early part of 1942, that is, either in January, February or March, to the best of Miss BENTLEY's recollection, she accompanied GOLOS to dinner at the Schrafft's Restaurant, located at Fourth Avenue and 31st Street, New York City. There, through pre-arrangement by GOLOS, they dined with WILLIAM REMINGTON and ANN REMINGTON, his wife. Miss BENTLEY can state that previous to this, she had assumed that REMINGTON had approached JOSEPH NORTH, whom REMINGTON knew as a person of some standing in Communist circles, and that the purpose of REMINGTON's contact with NORTH was to advise him that he desired to maintain membership in the Communist Party while residing in Washington, D. C. and working for the U. S. Government. However, he did not desire to belong to a local group in that city for various reasons.

According to Miss BENTLEY, GOLOS had also told her previous to this meeting, that REMINGTON had been a member of the Communist Party for some time, that he had been thoroughly checked by GOLOS and that he had been found to be thoroughly reliable as a result. Due to the fact that he was working for the U.S. Government, GOLOS felt that REMINGTON might be in a position to furnish confidential Government information.

Miss BENTLEY will state that she could not recall the substance of the conversation between GOLOS and REMINGTON during this first meeting at Schrafft's Restaurant, inasmuch as she and ANN REMINGTON conversed with each other exclusively. Miss BENTLEY will state that before the dinner, GOLOS had told her to occupy ANN REMINGTON's attention in some manner, so that Mrs. REMINGTON would not overhear the conversation between WILLIAM REMINGTON and GOLOS.

Following this introductory meeting, GOLOS instructed Miss BENTLEY to contact WILLIAM REMINGTON in Washington, D. C. during her visits to that city. She will testify that pursuant to these instructions she contacted REMINGTON in Washington, D. C.

Miss BENTLEY will advise that she cannot recall the exact length of time which intervened between this visit and the second meeting; however, she believed it to be within one or two months. She cannot recall any details concerning her first contact with REMINGTON in Washington, D. C., that is, the manner in which she contacted him, where she met him, or what transpired at the meeting. She will state, however, that the reason for the delay in contacting REMINGTON was due to the fact that he was in the process of changing jobs; that is, he was moving from one position in the U. S. Government to work for the War Production Board.

Miss BENTLEY will testify that following her first meeting with REMINGTON, she made a habit of telephoning him at his home the evening before she would see him and that arrangements were then made for the following day. She will state that she rarely called REMINGTON at his office, feeling that their relationship might be jeopardized through indiscretion. However, she can state that toward the end of their relationship when it was difficult to reach him at home, she did call him at his office.

Miss BENTLEY will testify that during the course of the next two years, she met REMINGTON by pre-arrangement approximately fifteen times. According to an agreement made between them, she used the name HELEN in all her contacts with him and his wife. On the occasion of each contact with him, she can testify that REMINGTON furnished her with information which he had secretly obtained from the War Production Board, where he continued to be employed. Each time she received this information, she would relay it to JACOB GOLOS, who would in turn furnish the data to Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, or to the Russian agent for whom he was employed, depending upon the nature of the material.

Miss BENTLEY can further testify that she met REMINGTON on occasion at a Whelan Drug Store, located on 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C. She can testify that she met him on some occasions on Constitution Avenue near 4th Street and that while discussing their affairs, they usually sat on a bench bordering the park located at that point. Miss BENTLEY can also testify that toward the end of their meetings, she met REMINGTON in his automobile, and that on that occasion, REMINGTON was accompanied by his wife and baby; however, Miss BENTLEY cannot recall whether or not she received any information from REMINGTON at that particular meeting. She can testify that on that occasion she furnished him with Communist Party literature.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that although she cannot recall the exact information which REMINGTON furnished to her, she can remember that she told him to furnish her with full data on things to which he had access at the WPB, and also to advise her of conversations of importance that he might hear and to attempt to analyze the political attitude of the more important people connected with the Government.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that one particular bit of information she received from REMINGTON was a formula which the Government contemplated using, the said formula being a new process which involved the manufacture of rubber from garbage. She can testify that REMINGTON furnished her with the formula for this synthesis. However, she cannot now recall the formula.

In regard to REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party, Miss BENTLEY will testify that at all times during his contact with her, he remained a member of the Party as did his wife, ANN REMINGTON. Accordingly, it was Miss BENTLEY's duty to collect Communist Party dues from various individuals who were obtaining information for her in Washington. REMINGTON was included in this category. It stands out in her memory, however, that REMINGTON paid his dues reluctantly and irregularly, and it was somewhat difficult to collect from him.

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Miss BENTLEY will testify that the amount of dues which a person in that category owed to the Party was determined by the amount of his salary; that is, they were obliged to pay a certain percentage to the Party. Miss BENTLEY cannot testify as to the exact sum which REMINGTON paid. However, she can testify to the fact that she did collect dues from him, and at the same time collected Mrs. REMINGTON's dues from the Subject. She can also testify that she furnished the Subject with receipts for the amount of the dues which she collected from him.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that another particular fact that also stands out in Miss BENTLEY's memory is the fact that REMINGTON appeared to be extremely nervous and somewhat reluctant to engage in activities of that type. However, it is Miss BENTLEY's contention that activities of that nature were obligatory if the Party demanded such a duty of a member, and had REMINGTON discontinued, he would no longer have been considered a member of the Communist Party.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that as was customary in Communist Party dealings with persons in REMINGTON's category, she furnish him with Communist Party literature and pamphlets on most occasions she met him in order to keep him abreast of developments and keep up his political education. Miss BENTLEY can testify that it is her definite recollection that the "DAILY WORKER" was not part of the literature she furnished him. On no occasion did REMINGTON remunerate her for the literature and pamphlets he received. Miss BENTLEY can state that the end of her relationship with REMINGTON can during the spring of 1944, at which time he joined the U. S. Navy.

Miss BENTLEY advised that it was through WILLIAM REMINGTON that she was introduced to an individual named BERNARD REDMONT, who also aided her in her work as an espionage agent for the Russians. Information concerning her relationship with REDMONT will be set out later in this report under the heading BERNARD REDMONT. However, it is pointed out that REMINGTON voluntarily introduced REDMONT to Miss BENTLEY with the idea that REDMONT would also aid her by furnishing confidential Government information to her. It will also be shown that according to Miss BENTLEY, REDMONT did furnish Government information to her.

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During the latter part of the summer of 1942, REMINGTON told her of a friend of his named BERNARD REDMONT, who he told her had been a Communist Party member in previous years and who was at that time not connected with the Party. According to REMINGTON, REDMONT had recently moved to Washington, D. C. to work for the Coordinator on International Affairs and therefore, REMINGTON thought he might be useful as an agent for the Communist movement.

As a result of this conversation, Miss BENTLEY can state that she spoke to JACOB GOLOS concerning REDMONT, and following the usual checkup of his reputation as a Communist, GOLOS approved the recruitment of REDMONT as an espionage agent. She can state that she arranged to meet REDMONT in New York City a short time later at the New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that immediately following this meeting, she introduced him to JACOB GOLOS, and that at that time, it was arranged for her to contact REDMONT in the same fashion as REMINGTON. She can testify that at the beginning of their relationship, she would meet REDMONT and REMINGTON in Washington, D. C. However, later as a precaution, she met them separately.

Miss BENTLEY can testify that REDMONT furnished her with such information as cable intercepts and other data that would normally pass through the Press Division of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, where REDMONT was employed.

Her contact with REDMONT was terminated when he was drafted in the late spring of 1943, at which time he entered the United States Marine Corps as a combat correspondent. Miss BENTLEY can testify that although she did meet REDMONT following his service in the Marine Corps, it was merely on a social basis.

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PART V

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PART V.

There is being set out below the allegations of Mrs. REMINGTON concerning her husband.

Mrs. ANN MOOS REMINGTON, nee Ann Imandt, Ann Redheffer
11 Tauxemont Road
Alexandria, Virginia

Mrs. REMINGTON can testify that the information contained in the following statement is true to the best of her knowledge. It is noted that this statement was not signed by Mrs. REMINGTON although she stated the contents to be true. At the time the statement was taken Mrs. REMINGTON stated that she did not desire to sign it upon the advice of her attorney. However, it is noted that since that time Mrs. REMINGTON has been fully cooperating with agents of this Bureau and is willing to testify concerning her husband's Communist Party activities and affiliations with ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

Unsigned

"Washington, D. C.
May 26, 1950

"I, ANN REMINGTON, give the following voluntary statement to JULIUS L. MATTSON and MAURICE A. TAYLOR, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

"I attended Bennington College in Vermont from September, 1934 through June, 1938 and was recruited into the American Student Union and the Young Communist League while a student at that school. I recall, in this connection, that I received a card as certificate of membership in the Young Communist League.

"I met my husband, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, in February, 1938 while attending a peace meeting held at Dartmouth College. We exchanged several letters thereafter, and in his correspondence BILL gave me advice and assistance in the organization of the Student Union at Bennington College.

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"I learned from BILL that he had been in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1936 - 1937 and had been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority while in Knoxville. He informed me that he was a member of the Communist Party and had been recruited while in Tennessee by KATHERINE BUCKLES SCHRYVER, also known as KIP SCHRYVER.

"BILL was active in the Young Communist League at Dartmouth, and I recall attending at least one meeting of the Young Communist League with him at Dartmouth.

"In November, 1938, BILL and I were secretly married in New York City, and in June of the following year were remarried formally at the home of my mother in Croton-on-Hudson in New York.

"In the fall of 1938, I attended Columbia University and attended secret Communist Party meetings with the Party Unit at that school. The members were very secretive and indulged in radical theoretical discussions. I found them unreasoning and distasteful, and this influenced me then and later to avoid local Party groups and to seek association only with Party members on a high level and on an independent basis. As a result of dissatisfaction with this Unit and for other reasons, I subsequently joined the Communist Party group in my home town, Croton, New York, and attended Party meetings there.

"For a few months during the winter of 1939, I was employed in the New York City Office of the American Youth Congress.

"During the school year 1940-41, BILL and I were students at Columbia University and attended one course in Industrial Organization together. With relation to BILL's choice of subject for his M.A. Degree, he gave careful consideration to pursuing a career in law or economics. He sought the advice of professors at Harvard and Columbia Universities and discussed the matter with high Communist Party members, including AL GERSON and JOSEPH NORTH. The high Party members with whom he consulted told BILL that there was a great need for economists in the Party and that he should take economics. This is the advice which finally influenced him into majoring in economics.

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~~SECRET~~

"While living in New York, I cannot recall that BILL and I attended any Communist Party meetings together. We considered ourselves Communists and thought and talked as Communists, but neither of us ever had a Communist Party card or formally joined any group in New York City.

"In the spring of 1940, BILL and I contributed \$100 from our savings to 'New Masses', a Communist Party weekly publication which at that time was hard pressed for funds. BILL addressed a nice letter to JOE NORTH, Editor of 'New Masses,' transmitting our contribution and expressing the spirit of devotion and sacrifice which went into the gift to 'New Masses.' The letter also indicated that we intended to give a party for the purpose of raising funds for 'New Masses'. The letter was subsequently published in 'New Masses,' but although the letter was quoted, it did not give our names as signatories. During late spring of 1940 BILL and I did give a party and the proceeds were turned over to JOE NORTH for 'New Masses'.

"I accompanied BILL to Washington, D. C. at a time when the Communist Party theme was 'peace', and I became determined to work in Washington in the interests of peace.

"I was active in helping form the Washington Peace Mobilization and was made Executive Secretary. I realize now that the forming of this organization was part of a national effort on the part of the Communists to endorse the peace movement, and I was used as an out of town figure who had no known Party record. In the course of my dealings with these people, I observed that their meetings were conducted in the same manner as Communist Party meetings; members talked and expressed themselves in Communist Party style and parlance; and individual members were criticized and denounced publicly in the same manner as Communists throughout the world discipline recalcitrant members. Their attitudes were opinionated and dogmatic. The opposition was always throttled. There could never be a compromise on even such minor points as the wording of leaflets. I resisted efforts on the part of certain members of the Washington Peace Mobilization to control my decisions in the direction of the local group and as a result was eased out of my position as Executive Secretary. When advised of my removal, I was told that a more prominent individual would succeed me as Executive Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
EMPLOYED BY
(EMPL. CARD)

NEW MASSES - NY

"In Washington, as in New York, BILL and I did not join a local Party group or club and never attended Communist Party meetings in Washington.

"We maintained contact with JOSEPH NORTH in visits to my mother at Croton, New York, and we visited with NORTH whenever he came to Washington. While living at 2223 'N' Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., NORTH visited us at least once a month and brought us current issues of 'New Masses', 'The Communist', the 'Marxist Quarterly', and perhaps other Communist publications.

"In 1941-42, after we moved to Tauxemont, Virginia, we had less frequent visits with JOE NORTH. We felt the need of closer contact with the Party and desired a high level contact in order that we might get Party direction and furnish confidential information. At this time, BILL was working for the War Production Board and came into possession of information and data which we believed were of interest to the Soviets. We suggested to JOE NORTH on several occasions that he put us in touch with a Party emissary who could receive the information we were in a position to furnish.

"In the summer or fall of 1942, NORTH arranged a meeting which took place in New York City at which JOE NORTH, BILL and I and the Party emissary, introduced as JOHN, were present. I have since identified this man from a photograph as JACOB GOLOS. This meeting occurred in a restaurant to the best of my recollection. BILL and I disliked GOLOS very much. He was very arbitrary and argumentative and claimed to possess a great deal of information pertaining to the War Production Board which BILL knew to be inaccurate.

"After our first meeting with JACOB GOLOS, we were introduced to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, known only to us at that time as HELEN. This introduction may have taken place a day or two after our first meeting with GOLOS; but I believe not more than a week later. After this meeting it was planned that HELEN would contact us periodically in Washington and receive whatever information BILL was able to furnish in connection with his position at War Production Board or through any other source at his disposal.

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"Approximately two weeks following our introduction to HELEN in New York, I received a phone call at our home in Tauxemont, Virginia, from HELEN and arranged to pick up HELEN in Washington that afternoon. I drove the car to the Social Security Building where I picked up BILL, and we then together met HELEN in the car near some building, the exact place I do not recall, and then drove to some point where we talked. At this time, I gave HELEN twenty dollars from my own pocketbook as our Communist Party dues for the month, and BILL furnished HELEN with some confidential information from the War Production Board.

"Approximately two weeks or longer after our first meeting in Washington, HELEN again called our home as before and it is my recollection that BILL and I again met HELEN in much the same manner as on the first occasion. On four or five subsequent occasions, HELEN called me at home and I referred her to BILL'S office, where HELEN made her own arrangements to meet with BILL.

"I recall only one occasion when I saw the material which BILL furnished HELEN. The first bits of information furnished HELEN was a secret formula for manufacturing explosives from garbage. I believe the formula was delivered to HELEN on her first or second meeting with us in Washington. Although I discontinued accompanying BILL in his meetings with HELEN, I was aware that the relationship was continuing and remembered that BILL was worried about the data furnished and was very careful to paraphrase the material so that it would not be traceable to him.

"On the occasion of what I believe was our second meeting with HELEN in Washington, shortly before Christmas, 1942, HELEN gave BILL and me woolen scarves as gifts.

"I personally furnished HELEN with our Communist Party dues on the occasion of our first and second meetings. BILL probably continued paying dues to HELEN for a while thereafter. Our total payments in this connection did not exceed one hundred dollars.

"It is my understanding that HELEN was also referred to by us as HELEN JOHNSON. BILL probably suggested to HELEN that she use the surname, JOHNSON, because it was embarrassing to have the unknown HELEN calling his office every two weeks or more often. In any event, I know that BILL and HELEN worked this detail out between them.

"BILL'S relations with HELEN definitely terminated when he entered the Navy in the early spring of 1944, and, as a matter of fact, they had tapered off to some extent because he had tried somewhat earlier to discourage HELEN's visits. I believe BILL became more aware of what he was doing, and was afraid of being caught.

"BILL and I were well acquainted with BERNARD and JOAN REDMONT whom we both know to be members of the Communist Party. When the REDMONTS came to Washington, D. C., they had desired to be affiliated with the local Communist Party group but their efforts in this direction had been unsatisfactory. BILL and I suggested that the REDMONTS might desire to be included in our arrangement with HELEN. REDMONT decided to accept our suggestion. Thereafter, BILL made arrangements for REDMONT to meet HELEN. I was not present at the meeting which occurred and I only know what was told to me by BILL. It is my understanding that REDMONT did not meet with GOLOS, and that the material which REDMONT could make available at that time was of little value to HELEN and her principals.

"After ELIZABETH BENTLEY's story became public in 1947, I wrote a letter at BILL's insistence to REDMONT, who was in South America, for the purpose of having REDMONT's story square with that which BILL had given during questioning by Agents of the FBI. Briefly, his story was that HELEN had represented herself as a 'PM' reporter and that he had given her information for the purpose of research. He said the material furnished was public information. When REDMONT next returned to New York City, I believe BILL went to New York to see him.

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"During the year previous to BILL's entrance on duty with the Navy, in April, 1944, he and I began to have a change of heart in our attitude toward Russia and the Communist Party. For the first time in my experience, I had begun to read anti-Russian literature. Good Communists never read anything which is not pro-Soviet, pro-Communist or which deviates in the slightest from the current Party line. In reading KRAVCHENKO's book 'I Chose Freedom', and other similar writings authored by refugees from Soviet Russia and after BILL's experience in Europe where he had opportunity to talk with Russians and with people who had lived in Russia, we began to realize that Russia and Soviet economy, as it had been represented to us, was in fact undesirable.

"During the latter period of our association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, BILL came to regret the position in which he found himself and made efforts within the limitations of his position to break off the bond by which he was held to BENTLEY and GOLOS. By the end of the war, he had succeeded in breaking away completely from all former ideologies and interests which paralleled those of Soviet Russia. I can say that my sympathies since that time have been loyal to the United States. Although I cannot speak positively for BILL, I think probably that his sympathies have also been loyal to the United States since that time."

It should be noted that Mrs. REMINGTON was asked to read the above statement and approve it as correct to the best of her knowledge. She did this in the presence of Special Agents JULIUS L. MATTSO and CHARLES F. LANMAN on May 26, 1950.

The American Youth Congress, American Peace Mobilization and the Communist Party, organizations mentioned in the foregoing statement, have been declared by Attorney General TOM C. CLARK as organizations within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on un-American Activities March 29, 1944.

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In the series of interviews with Mrs. REMINGTON which developed the facts outlined in the above statement, she related more fully the particulars incident to the instant facts. In order that the continuity of her statement may be more apparent, the details of the interview are being set forth in the following:

Mrs. REMINGTON advised that she had attended Bennington College in Vermont from September, 1934 to June, 1938. She first became interested in leftist-liberal ideas while at Bennington College and assisted in organizing a Student Union Group in this school, although it was a small and not particularly influential chapter. She stated that a professor in Bennington College by the name of ROBERT LAMB had been very influential in directing her interest toward Communism and advised that although he declared he was not a Communist himself for the reason that he did not feel he could make the necessary sacrifices, he described the Communist system and economy as very desirable and told his students of the great opportunity in liberal leadership to create a better world. She stated she was fascinated by the statements of Professor LAMB.

Mrs. REMINGTON also advised that in the fall of 1936, she had attended a meeting of the Student Union held at Vassar, and related that she had sought out this meeting because of her interest in left-wing matters. She further related that in the winter of 1936-1937, she had met MILTON BARNETT, a Communist Party member at Croton-on-the Hudson, New York, where her mother resided, and he had interested her in Communism and had taken her to one or two Party meetings at Croton. At that time, her mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS, mentioned hereafter, was not a Party member; however, her mother followed Mrs. REMINGTON into the Party shortly after Mrs. REMINGTON became a member.

In February, 1938, Mrs. REMINGTON, hereafter referred to as ANN, attended a peace meeting held at Dartmouth College, where she met REMINGTON for the first time. Thereafter, they exchanged several letters and in this correspondence, REMINGTON gave her advice and assistance in the organization of the Student Union at Bennington College. She also saw REMINGTON several times during 1938 and later in the spring of that year, she and REMINGTON attended the Student Union Convention held at Harvard University. ANN stated that she requested REMINGTON to go with her to the Student Union Convention and they had driven to Cambridge, Massachusetts in her car, accompanied by one CHARLES LIVERMORE, a Dartmouth student.

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At Harvard, she met two of REMINGTON's friends who were Communists. These friends were BOONE SCHIRMER, whom she recalls was a biologist, and one DAVE BRADLEY, whom she recalls was also a biologist or chemist. ANN advised that thereafter SCHIRMER and BRADLEY came to Bennington College as Young Communist League organizers and recruited ANN into the Young Communist League, along with one ELAINE PARE, a Brooklyn sophomore, mentioned hereafter. She stated they were the only two persons at Bennington whom she knew joined the YCL. ANN recalled that she had executed a card of application for membership in the Young Communist League and as she recalls, received a card of membership.

ANN related that at the time she met REMINGTON, he had another year to go at Dartmouth College and that he had attended there a year after she graduated from Bennington College. She stated that from REMINGTON she learned that he had been in Knoxville, Tennessee in 1936 and 1937 and had been employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority while in Knoxville. She further related that REMINGTON had informed her that he was a member of the Communist Party and had been recruited while in Tennessee by KATHERINE BUCKLES SCHRYVER, also known as KIT SCHRYVER. ANN advised that at a later date about 1939, she had become acquainted with KIT SCHRYVER while in New York City. At that time, KIT SCHRYVER was employed as a proof reader by Random House, a publishing company, and was also a member, if not an official, of United Office and Professional Workers of America (UOPWA). Her husband, LEE SCHRYVER, was also working as a proofreader at Viking Press, according to her best recollection. ANN stated that both KIT and LEE SCHRYVER were Communist Party members, although LEE was not so ardent a Communist as KIT SCHRYVER. She stated that KIT SCHRYVER had sought to aid her in obtaining a position as proofreader although she was entirely lacking in experience, for the reason that the Party wanted a Party member in the position. ANN supposed that the position was with Random House or Viking Press, although she was not clear on this point.

In connection with REMINGTON's membership in the Communist Party, ANN indicated that he had an experience while in Tennessee in which he was beaten and stated that this made a profound and lasting impression on REMINGTON. ANN advised that

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REMINGTON had been active in the Young Communist League at Dartmouth College and she had attended at least one meeting of the Young Communist League with REMINGTON at Dartmouth. She estimated that the Young Communist League group there consisted of about ten members and identified four as DAN SCHWARTZ, CHARLES LIVERMORE, BILL MARTIN, and one BERNSTEIN, possibly identical with WALTER BERNSTEIN, all of whom are mentioned hereafter.

ANN stated that in November, 1938, she and REMINGTON were married secretly at New York City and the following year in June, they were remarried formally at the home of her mother, after which they went to Mexico for a honeymoon. In connection with the wedding trip, ANN related that she and REMINGTON stopped in Knoxville for a day or so on the return to New York. They visited friends of REMINGTON with whom he had associated during the period of TVA employment. Of the persons visited, ANN now recalls four names. They were HENRY HART, an individual who had once been a member of the Communist Party but had since defected; BUCK BORAH, an older man whom REMINGTON admired as a father and an individual who refused to formally join the Communist Party, although he was closely associated with the Communist group in the Knoxville area and was active in Communist activities; MURIEL SPEARE, BORAH WILLIAMS and MABEL ABERCROMBIE MANSFIELD. ANN is not certain whether MANSFIELD and WILLIAMS were members of the Communist Party, but she did know that REMINGTON had been associated with them in connection with his Union activities of previous years.

ANN recalled that she had attended Columbia University in the Fall of 1938 during which time she attended secret Communist Party meetings with the Party Unit at Columbia. She stated that the Columbia group used false names, were very secretive and indulged in radical theoretical discussions on a highbrow level. She found them unreasoning and very distasteful which influenced her then and later to avoid local Party groups and to seek association only with Party members on a high level and on an independent basis. Among those who attended Party meetings at Columbia, she remembered HENRY H. WARE, mentioned hereafter. ANN remembered that one meeting of the Columbia University Unit was held in a room over a store and one in a building on 125th Street.

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As a result of dissatisfaction with this unit and for other reasons, ANN subsequently joined the Communist Party group at Croton, New York and attended Party meetings there.

In the Fall of 1939 and Spring of 1940, ANN and REMINGTON resided at 510 West 123rd Street, New York City. For a few months during the winter of 1939, she was employed in the Office of the American Youth Congress under JOSEPH CADDEN and his wife, VIVIAN LIEBMAN, who were leaders of the American Youth Congress. She mentioned that she worked immediately with one Mrs. BRIDGET POULSON, an English girl who used her maiden name which ANN could not recall. BRIDGET POULSON subsequently went to Detroit and ANN believes that she later separated from her husband. ANN at first recalled BRIDGET POULSON as a Communist Party member, but later said she was not absolutely certain of this.

ANN stated that during the school year 1940-41, both REMINGTON and she were students at Columbia University. REMINGTON was majoring in Economics and she mentioned that they both attended one course together. This was a course in Industrial Organization conducted by Professor ROBERT BRADY. With relation to REMINGTON's choice of subject for his M.A. Degree, ANN advised that he had given careful consideration to pursuing a career in law or economics. In considering a selection, he visited with HAROLD LASKEY, well-known British socialist who was lecturing at Columbia University at the time. LASKEY in turn referred REMINGTON to FELIX FRANKFURTER, and REMINGTON consulted with FRANKFURTER at Harvard University, however, ANN was not sure as to FRANKFURTER's advice although she presumed he would have favored REMINGTON's following law. ANN stated that REMINGTON also discussed the matter with high Communist Party members, including AL GERSON and JOSEPH NORTH. She stated that the Party higher-ups told REMINGTON that there was great need for economists in the Party and he should take economics and this is the advice which finally influenced him into majoring in economics.

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ANN mentioned that in 1940 REMINGTON was taking courses at Columbia University in pursuit of his Master's Degree, which work was being done under a scholarship, the terms of which specified that he could engage in no employment. After they came to Washington in May, 1940, REMINGTON continued to avail himself of the scholarship opportunity, travelling to New York on weekends in order to make appearances at the University and continue the course, which because of his employment with the National Resources Planning Board was in violation of the terms of the scholarship.

Mrs. REMINGTON mentioned this little incident as an example of the smallness of REMINGTON's character. She stated that he had always been very devious in his dealings and got satisfaction out of putting something over on people. She stated that he enjoyed conspiracy, and she implied that for this reason he had been good material for the Communist Party. She mentioned that while at Dartmouth College, he had been able to make himself a member of the Student Council which collaborated with the University in the school government. She also stated that he had always been able to sell himself to his employers and to secure salary raises and promotions, much of which was, of course, due to his ability as he is a very intelligent man. ANN also stated that REMINGTON was penurious and ever reluctant to pay his Communist Party dues. She stated that in order to avoid the Party requirement of 10% of salary, he carefully avoided letting HELEN (ELIZABETH BENTLEY) know of salary increases he received. His deviousness was also indicated by his attitude at the time of their marriage in November, 1938, at which time REMINGTON desired secrecy because of fear his parents would object.

ANN advised that while she and REMINGTON lived in New York, she could not recall that they attended any Communist Party meetings together. She advised that they attended a couple of meetings in Harlem but could not recall that they were Party meetings and thinks that they may have been meetings of some front organization. She advised that they considered themselves Communists and thought and talked as Communists but neither ever had a Communist Party card nor formally joined any group in New York.

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ANN advised that in the spring of 1940, she and REMINGTON contributed \$100 from their savings to "New Masses", a Communist Party weekly publication which at that time was hard pressed for funds. She said REMINGTON addressed a nice letter to JOE NORTH, Editor of "New Masses", transmitting their contribution and expressing the spirit of devotion and sacrifice which went into the gift to "New Masses". The letter also indicated that they intended to give a party for the purpose of raising funds for "New Masses". ANN stated that the letter was subsequently published in "New Masses", but although the letter was quoted, it did not give their names as signatories. She indicated that during the late spring of 1940, she and REMINGTON did give a party and the proceeds were turned over to JOE NORTH and "New Masses".

A letter published in the May 7, 1940 edition of "New Masses", Page 20, contains the following text:

"April 27, 1940

"Dear JOE -

"When we got married, we were given this money to put in a bank in case we needed it on a rainy day. We think it is a sad omen for American democracy when a courageous and independent magazine is hard pressed to defend its civil liberties. And so, although we do not always agree with your editorial policies, we think that when New Masses needs money, a very rainy day has come.

"Good luck to you.

"Sincerely yours,

~~"TOM and HELEN~~

"P.S. About the middle of May, you will receive the proceeds of a New Masses party that we are planning."

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A photostat of Page 20 from the May 7, 1940 issue of "New Masses" was exhibited to ANN REMINGTON. She identified the letter as the one written by REMINGTON described in the foregoing paragraph. ANN stated that the handwritten letter appearing in "New Masses" appears in much the same form as the one written to NORTH by BILL, but she cannot say whether the letter published in "New Masses" appears in BILL's handwriting. ANN said that she has been of the opinion that the letter BILL wrote and sent to NORTH was rewritten probably by a staff member of "New Masses" in order that the signature could be edited for publication.

In May, 1940, REMINGTON secured an appointment with the National Resources Planning Board at Washington, D. C. This position was obtained through THOMAS BLAISDELL through the assistance of one or more professors at Columbia University who referred REMINGTON to BLAISDELL. ANN stated that BLAISDELL was very liberal-minded, although somewhat naive and that he had always regarded REMINGTON very highly and never suspected his Communist affiliation. ANN stated that at the time REMINGTON received his Government appointment, she had been planning to accept a job as counselor in a Communist summer camp in New Jersey having the Indian name, Wo-Chi-Ca. She stated that a friend of MILTON BARNETT, above, operated this camp and remembered that they were annoyed when she failed to accept the post as counselor.

ANN advised that she accompanied REMINGTON to Washington, D. C. Then, as now, the Communist Party theme was peace and she determined to work in Washington in the interest of peace. She was encouraged in this by the American Youth Congress officials and JOE CADDEN furnished her with the names of a number of persons to contact in Washington, including MORTON FRIEDMAN and his married sister, name not recalled; WILLIAM WINCKLEY and wife, MAG; and SIDNEY KATZ, then connected with the Industrial Union Council. ANN could not positively state that these individuals were Communist Party members although they talked and acted like Communists. She commented that in Washington, D. C. Party members were much more discreet than in New York City. She found an entirely different atmosphere in Washington and observed that the Communists did not talk a great deal about their activity in the Party or their political beliefs in general.

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ANN advised that she was active in helping form the Washington Peace Mobilization and was made Executive Secretary. She now realizes that the forming of this organization was part of a national effort on the part of the Communists to endorse the peace movement, and that she was used as an out of town figure who had no known Party record. She said that in the course of her dealings with these people, she observed that their meetings were conducted in the same manner as Communist Party meetings; members talked and expressed themselves in Communist Party style and parlance; and individual members were criticized and denounced publicly in the same manner as Communists throughout the world discipline recalcitrant members. She said their attitudes were opinionated and dogmatic. The opposition was always throttled. There could never be a compromise on even such minor points as the wording of leaflets. She related that she resisted efforts on the part of certain members of the Washington Peace Mobilization to control her decisions in the direction of the local group and as a result was eased out of her position as Executive Secretary. She recalled that SARAH MONTGOMERY, wife of DONALD MONTGOMERY, Agriculture Department, had succeeded her as Executive Secretary.

In Washington, as in New York, ANN advised she and REMINGTON did not join a local Party group or club and declared that they had never attended a Communist Party meeting in Washington. She stated that they maintained contact with JOSEPH NORTH in visits to her mother at Croton, New York, and whenever NORTH was in Washington, he would visit with the REMINGTONS. NORTH visited the REMINGTONS at least once a month and brought them current issues of "New Masses", "The Communist", "The Marxist Quarterly", and perhaps other Communist publications.

In 1941-42 after the REMINGTONS moved to Tauxemont, Virginia, they had less frequent visits with JOE NORTH. ANN said that she and REMINGTON felt the need of closer contact with the Party and desired a high level contact in order that they might get Party direction and furnish confidential information. At this time, REMINGTON was working for the War Production Board and came into possession of information and data which he and ANN wanted to send to Russia. She stated they solicited the meeting which led to the espionage contact,

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and ANN admitted that at a later date she and REMINGTON were concerned that the information REMINGTON furnished might be sidetracked at Communist Party Headquarters in New York and not reach the desired Moscow destination.

ANN stated that they had broached the subject of a contact to JOSEPH NORTH on several occasions and urged him to put them in touch with the Party emissary. NORTH was a bit slow, but after a month or more and in the summer or fall of 1942, NORTH finally arranged for a meeting which took place in New York City, at which REMINGTON, Mrs. REMINGTON, JOE NORTH and the new contact were present. She stated that she had observed a poor photograph of JACOB GOLOS in New York and believed this man to be identical with a man she met but did not know his real name at that time and thought he was referred to as JOHN or by some similar name. ANN advised that the first meeting had occurred in a restaurant, to the best of her recollection, and she did not believe ELIZABETH BENTLEY was present although they may possibly have met her later that evening. She recalled that in her first meeting with BENTLEY in New York, the latter was so quiet and inactive in the conversation that she did not have a clear recollection.

With reference to GOLOS, she recalled that she disliked him very much, remembering that he was very arbitrary and argumentative and claimed to possess a great deal of information pertaining to WPB which REMINGTON knew to be inaccurate.

ANN related that shortly after her first meeting with the individual, now believed to be JACOB GOLOS, she was introduced to ELIZABETH BENTLEY in a meeting which may have taken place a day or two after the first meeting, but certainly not more than a week later. Her recollection is that this meeting occurred at a Schraffts Restaurant and that probably GOLOS introduced BENTLEY to REMINGTON and herself. She stated that BENTLEY was introduced to her as HELEN, and she never knew BENTLEY's correct name until the SILVERMASTER Case broke in the newspapers. She advised she had identified a photograph of ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY as identical with HELEN.

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ANN related that after making the above contacts, she and REMINGTON were very anxious to get started and contact seemed quite slow, however, after approximately two weeks following introduction to HELEN, ANN received a phone call at her home from HELEN and arranged to pick up HELEN up downtown that afternoon. She stated that she drove in her car to the Social Security Building, where she picked up REMINGTON and thereafter met HELEN in the car near some building, exact place not recalled, and then drove to some point where they talked. At this time, ANN gave HELEN \$20 from her own pocketbook as Communist Party dues for the REMINGTONS for that month as ANN kept the family budget and money. At this meeting, REMINGTON furnished some confidential information from WPB.

Approximately two weeks or longer after this first meeting, ANN advised HELEN again called as before and she believes she again accompanied REMINGTON in meeting HELEN in much the same manner as on the first occasion. On four or five subsequent occasions, HELEN called ANN REMINGTON who referred her to REMINGTON's office, where HELEN made her own arrangements to meet with REMINGTON.

ANN recalled only one occasion when she saw the material which REMINGTON furnished HELEN. She recalled that one of the first bits of information furnished by REMINGTON to HELEN was a top secret formula for manufacturing explosives from garbage and that REMINGTON was very excited about this. She thinks he may have delivered this to HELEN on her first or second visit to them in Washington. She stated that although she discontinued accompanying REMINGTON in meeting with HELEN, she was aware that the relationship was continuing and remembered that REMINGTON was worried about the data furnished and was very careful to paraphrase the material so that it would not be traceable to him.

In emphasizing the caution exercised, she related that about this time BRUCE MINTON, Communist writer who was Washington representative for "New Masses", had requested ANN to do some work for him in digging up news bits and items about liberal and left-wing groups in Washington and REMINGTON had opposed this as did HELEN, as they did not want to focus any attention on the REMINGTONS.

ANN recalled that on the occasion of their second meeting with HELEN in Washington, shortly before Christmas, 1942, HELEN gave the REMINGTONS each a woolen scarf. She displayed her gift to the Agents, which she still uses as a headscarf and which is described as a cheap, square, woolen scarf, about 18 inches square in size, having a brown squared pattern.

ANN said that she personally furnished HELEN with the Communist Party dues for REMINGTON and herself on the occasion of their first and second meetings in Washington. It is her belief that REMINGTON probably continued paying dues to HELEN for awhile thereafter. She said their total payments in this connection did not exceed one hundred dollars.

ANN was familiar with the name, HELEN JOHNSON, and stated that REMINGTON had probably suggested to HELEN that she use the surname, JOHNSON, as it was embarrassing to have the unknown HELEN calling his office every two weeks or more often. In any event, she stated that REMINGTON and HELEN had worked this out between them.

ANN advised that all relations with HELEN had definitely terminated when REMINGTON entered the Navy in the early spring of 1944 and, as a matter of fact, they had tapered off to some extent as they had endeavored to discourage HELEN's visits somewhat earlier because the frequency of her trips to them had become bothersome, also, REMINGTON had become more aware of what he was doing and was afraid of being caught. //

ANN advised that she and REMINGTON were well acquainted with BERNARD and JOAN REDMONT, whom they both knew to be Communist Party members. She explained that she first met BERNARD REDMONT in 1938 or 1939 at the home of a mutual friend, CAROL ZIGROSSER, nickname "DUX" ZIGROSSER, who had attended School of Journalism with REDMONT. ANN advised that CAROL ZIGROSSER was not a Communist but travelled in what she described as an "arty group". She stated that she liked REDMONT, who was single and attractive, and she and REMINGTON had seen him again. She recalled that REDMONT was then in the Columbia School of Journalism and later received a GUGGENHEIM Fellowship. In connection with this fellowship, he tried to get into Russia to continue his studies but failed and ended up in Mexico in the summer of 1939. She stated that REDMONT was keeping company with JOAN ROTHENBERG and that JOAN had gone to Mexico and married REDMONT there. ANN stated, to the best of her recollection, REMINGTON had met JOAN ROTHENBERG prior to meeting REDMONT.

ANN continued that they had renewed their acquaintance with the REDMONTS in Washington, D. C. and advised that the REDMONTS came to Washington sometime after the REMINGTONS, and that BERNARD REDMONT was employed in the Office of Inter-American Affairs and by Columbia Broadcasting System. She also stated that for one year during this period he was an editor of a paper in Herkimer, New York. ANN stated that in Washington, D. C., the REDMONTS had desired to be affiliated with the local Communist Party group but their efforts in this direction had been unsatisfactory. She was under the impression that the REDMONTS had attended one or more Party meetings in Washington, D. C. ANN stated that the REMINGTONS suggested that the REDMONTS might desire to be included in their arrangement with HELEN and believes she may have made this suggestion to the REDMONTS who thought it over and decided to accept. Thereafter, ANN advised that arrangements were made by REMINGTON for REDMONT to meet HELEN. ANN stated that she was not present at such meeting and only knows what was told to her by REMINGTON. She understood that REDMONT did not meet with GOLOS, and she had a recollection that the material which was available to REDMONT at that time was of little value to HELEN and her principals.

As indicated, ANN described BERNARD and JOAN REDMONT as Party members. She stated that they visited with the REDMONTS frequently and she was particularly friendly with JOAN, whom she described as a charming girl and a loyal, flexible wife. She explained that JOAN was not nearly as ardent a Communist as BERNARD REDMONT, but that she was a devoted wife and followed his leadership. She remembered that when REDMONT was in the Marines during the war, she had talked politics on a number of occasions with JOAN who was aware of the inconsistencies of the Communists and the disadvantages of being a Communist; however, when he returned, she again joined him in interest in the Party.

ANN advised that BERNARD REDMONT had gone to South America in 1947 as a correspondent and recalled that the REMINGTONS had received a card from him, stating that he would return to New York in June, 1947. She stated after the ELIZABETH BENTLEY story became public in 1947, REMINGTON had directed her to write to REDMONT, and she had typed a letter at his direction for the purpose of having REDMONT's story square with that of REMINGTON, who had been questioned

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by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She stated REMINGTON worded the letter very carefully, setting forth discreetly his story that HELEN was a "PM" reporter and how he had met her and come to furnish her the data as REMINGTON had claimed in his interviews with Agents. ANN thought that when REDMONT had next returned to New York City, REMINGTON had gone to New York to see him.

ANN advised that in April, 1944, REMINGTON had entered the United States Navy and she and her children had accompanied him to Boulder, Colorado, where he was in training as an intelligence officer and engaged in study at the Navy Russian Language School. She stated that she and REMINGTON still entertained Communist ideas at this time but found very few people at Boulder with whom they could associate on a Party level.

In general retrospect, ANN stated that during the year previous to REMINGTON's entrance on duty with the Navy in April, 1944, she had begun to have a change of heart in her attitude toward Russia and the Communist Party. She said that for the first time in her life, she had begun to read anti-Russian literature. She explained that good Communists never read anything which is not pro-Soviet, pro-Communist or which deviates in the slightest from the current Party line. She said that, for example, in reading KRAVCHENKO's book, "I Chose Freedom", a year or two later and after REMINGTON's experience in Europe, where he had opportunity to talk with Russians and with people who had lived in Russia, they began to realize that Russia and Soviet economy was not as it had been represented to them and that it was, in fact, undesirable.

She said that during the latter period of REMINGTON's association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, he came to regret the position in which he found himself and made efforts within the limitations of his position to break off the bond by which he was held to BENTLEY and GOLOS. She said that after the war, they found that they had broken completely with all former ideologies and interests which paralleled those of Soviet Russia and can now say that their sympathies since that time have been loyal to the United States.

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ANN said that she advocated in 1947, when REMINGTON was interviewed by the FBI, that he should admit his former Communist activity and make a fresh start. She said that REMINGTON found himself unable to take this position because he had for a number of years been making false statements on Civil Service forms, concerning membership in the Communist Party, when making application for Federal employment. He feared that he would be dismissed from his job if he were to confess that he had made false statements in this respect. She said that REMINGTON was beginning to have confidence too in his success at denying the various charges against him as they were made. She said that he became more deeply involved as time passed until he is now apparently in a position where he feels it is absolutely impossible to change his story. ANN said, however, that she can swear that since the termination of their relationship with ELIZABETH BENTLEY, she and REMINGTON have been living and conducting themselves as loyal Americans with no reservations in favor of the Communists or Soviet Russia. She said that aside from perjuring himself and making false statements concerning his past interests and activities, he has served the best interests of the United States in the various jobs he has had in the Government.

At the same time, ANN advised that REMINGTON's mentality and make up are such that his own self-interest is the paramount consideration at all times, that he is obsessed with the idea that he is never wrong and that he would make any decision and do anything which would serve his own personal interests best. In fact, she stated that "he would sell the country down the river if it was for his personal benefit."

Mrs. REMINGTON can testify to the following incident, which occurred on May 19, 1950, subsequent to her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. Mrs. REMINGTON can testify that on that date WILLIAM REMINGTON had come to her home in Tauxemont, Virginia to take their children to the circus. At that time, according to ANN REMINGTON, he inquired of her as to her testimony before the Grand Jury earlier in the week. Mrs. REMINGTON can state that she informed her ex-husband at that time that she had tried to support him in her testimony but found it too difficult to reconcile the conflicting story in detail and that she had finally told the Grand Jury the truth as she saw it.

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Mrs. REMINGTON can testify that REMINGTON told her that such testimony would ruin him and would also adversely affect many innocent people, including those who had given his name as reference in securing Government employment. He mentioned THOMAS BLAISDELL in particular as one who would be affected unfavorably by her statements.

Mrs. REMINGTON can testify that she suggested to REMINGTON at that time that it would be a good idea if he would at long last tell the truth himself. In replying, REMINGTON stated to her that for the above reason, namely, that friends and people who relied on him would be affected, he could not do so; however, at the same time he stated that he had been telling the truth at all times in previous testimony by him, making particular reference to his testimony before the HCUA of recent date.

Mrs. REMINGTON can also state that at that time REMINGTON suggested to her that she procure from her physician an affidavit to the effect that she is not a competent witness, intimating that by such procedure she could gracefully eliminate herself from any further testimony. Mrs. REMINGTON advised that she is aware of the implications of such a suggestion and knows it would be a recommendation which would affect her adversely for the rest of her life. She stated that she has no intention of complying with REMINGTON's request.

In further interviews of ANN REMINGTON conducted during the period from June 8, 1950 to July 20, 1950, she furnished the following information concerning acquaintances of the subject who she believes may be in a position to testify concerning the Communist Party affiliations of Mr. REMINGTON:

ANN REMINGTON said that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON and the REDMONTS were close friends of ROLAND H. and FRANCES BROWNLEE and saw much of one another. ANN REMINGTON stated that she knew the BROWNLEES to be members of the Communist Party because she and WILLIAM REMINGTON attended Communist Party meetings in New York City with them on at least two occasions.

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ANN recalled that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were first introduced to the BROWNLEES during their school days at Columbia in 1939 by LEON GOODELMAN, a member of the Young Communist League and very possibly the Communist Party. She said that FRANCES BROWNLEE was a leader of some description at that time in the Young Communist League.

FRANCES BROWNLEE had just returned from a summer trip to Soviet Russia where she had visited under the auspices of the Communist Party. She said FRANCES BROWNLEE was disillusioned by what she had learned and observed in Russia and as a result, ultimately broke off completely from the Communist Party. Later, when the BROWNLEES moved into the same apartment building in New York City where the REMINGTONS were residing at 510 West 123rd Street, they often visited together. Invariably, their conversation revolved around the Communist Party. ANN REMINGTON described both couples as renegades of the Party at that time who were still sympathetic with the theory of Communism but severely critical of the rank and file of the Communist organization.

ANN REMINGTON stated that DAVID ELWYN who presently lives in Croton, New York, and is still a member of the Communist Party, probably knew BROWNLEE at Columbia University through their mutual activity and membership in either the Young Communist League or the Communist Party. She believes that ELWYN also knew that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were Communist Party members.

She stated that through subsequent close relationship between the REMINGTONS, BROWNLEES and REDMONTS, she is quite certain that BROWNLEE and REDMONT knew each other to be members of the Communist Party. In this connection, she said the REMINGTONS and the REDMONTS seriously considered asking the BROWNLEES to join them in their relationship with JOE NORTH and HELEN but decided against it because the BROWNLEES, by that time, had almost completely cooled in their attitude toward the Party and it was feared that they could not be trusted in this regard.

ROLAND H. BROWNLEE presently resides at 189-04 64th Avenue, Flushing, Long Island, New York and is employed by JOAN FABRICS, INC., Empire State Building, New York City.

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ANN REMINGTON has said that she at one time was rather well acquainted with LOUISE McCLAREN. She remembers her as the Director of the School for Workers in New York City and recalls that her husband wrote for "New Masses", a Communist Party weekly publication. ANN said that although she has no positive knowledge of LOUISE McCLAREN's Party membership, she assumes that she was a member because she certainly was sympathetic to the aims of the Communist movement.

She stated that she and LOUISE McCLAREN worked together in the office of the Workers School in New York before ANN REMINGTON's marriage to WILLIAM REMINGTON. ANN said that her acquaintance with LOUISE McCLAREN was during a period prior to ANN's membership in the Communist Party and, therefore, McCLAREN may not have known of the REMINGTONS subsequent Party activity. ANN said she is unable to say whether or not LOUIS McCLAREN knew that WILLIAM REMINGTON was a member of the Communist Party.

ANN REMINGTON also recalls that LEE SCHRYVER, former husband of KIT SCHRYVER, joined the Communist Party at KIT's insistence when they were married and that he immediately dropped out of the Party after their divorce because he never was serious in his attitude toward Communism. ANN said LEE SCHRYVER knew of REMINGTON's Party membership in Knoxville and subsequently had contact with the REMINGTONS in New York and Washington. She said that KIT SCHRYVER did not know of REMINGTON's activity with HELEN and during this period took it upon herself to complain to Communist Party Headquarters that REMINGTON should not be allowed to do nothing for the Party when he was in such an excellent position to be of value.

ANN advised that when WILLIAM REMINGTON heard of this, he became frightened that his activities with HELEN and GOLOS might be unwittingly exposed by KIT SCHRYVER's interest in his activities. He, therefore, approached LEE SCHRYVER who was a close friend of REMINGTON by this time and told him that he thought it expedient to discontinue their contacts with each other in the interest of protecting his position in the government. ANN said that after REMINGTON broke off with LEE SCHRYVER, all contacts with the SCHRYVERS ceased.

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ANN REMINGTON has stated that she and WILLIAM REMINGTON were also friends with ROBERT S. and ALICIA LEHMAN. She recalls that they were first introduced in Washington during the Summer of 1940 by a mutual friend. By the fall of 1940, their relationship had become intimate and they had learned that the LEHMANS were interested in the activities of one or two Communist front organizations in Cincinnati, Ohio. She recalls in particular that the LEHMANS were interested and active in a Spanish Aid Committee which ANN knew was sponsored by the Communist Party as a front organization.

ANN said that after learning that the LEHMANS were sympathetic with many of the purposes and activities of the Communist movement, she and WILLIAM REMINGTON discussed the advisability of inviting the LEHMANS to join the Communist Party and to become active in the same relationship which she and WILLIAM REMINGTON enjoyed with JOE NORTH as individual members at large. ANN said that after considerable discussion, she and WILLIAM REMINGTON decided to approach the LEHMANS in this regard.

ANN believes she made the initial suggestion to ALICIA LEHMAN that they affiliate with the Communist Party. Thereafter, over a period of approximately one month, the LEHMANS and the REMINGTONS met at least once a week and seriously discussed the advantages and disadvantages of LEHMAN's membership and activity in the Party.

LEHMAN argued that he was already identified as a Communist sympathizer because of speeches and activity in certain organizations in Ohio and that his position would certainly be more disadvantageous with respect to his government employment should he in fact become a member of the Party.

ANN said she and WILLIAM REMINGTON found it difficult to provide a logical answer to this objection. With the hope that LEHMAN's objection might be resolved, REMINGTON asked JOE NORTH to meet with the LEHMANS during his next trip to Washington and discuss Party membership with the LEHMANS.

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ANN REMINGTON recalled that ALICIA LEHMAN was at first apprehensive of such a contract with a Communist Party functionary and as a result she and ANN REMINGTON first met with JOE NORTH at lunch in order that ALICIA LEHMAN might decide whether or not it would be advisable for ROBERT LEHMAN to meet NORTH. ANN said that ALICIA LEHMAN apparently decided that ROBERT LEHMAN's job in the Federal Government would not be jeopardized by contact with NORTH. As a result the REMINGTONS and the LEHMANS met with JOE NORTH one evening during the winter of 1940-1941 in the REMINGTON apartment at 2225 M Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

ANN REMINGTON said she recalled the scene of this meeting. Everyone was drinking heavily. ROBERT LEHMAN was lying on a couch in the corner of the living room. WILLIAM REMINGTON was lying on the floor and she and ALICIA LEHMAN were sitting on the floor. The conversation concerning LEHMAN's recruitment into the Party continued for three or four hours. ROBERT LEHMAN monopolized the conversation by reciting in full his experience in Communist front organizations, and how this past activity was now affecting his reputation as a loyal employee of the Federal Government.

ANN REMINGTON said JOE NORTH was unable to satisfactorily answer the objection of the LEHMANS and as a result, the LEHMANS never did join the Communist Party although they have continued to be sympathetic to its aims and purposes without indulging in actual membership in the Party.

ANN REMINGTON recalls that shortly after the evening spent with JOE NORTH, ROBERT LEHMAN advised them that he had heard that his brother, JAMES LEHMAN, had joined the Communist Party in New York. She recalls that this took place in approximately the winter of 1940-41. She said that ROBERT LEHMAN was quite angry with his brother because he feared that the membership of his brother in the Communist Party would directly affect his position in the Federal Government.

In this connection, ANN REMINGTON recalled ROBERT LEHMAN's supervisor in the Office of Price Administration, JOSEPH COPPOCK, who was one of ROBERT LEHMAN's best friends. She said she is certain that COPPOCK was not aware of ROBERT LEHMAN's interest in the Communist Party but knew that he had a radical brother who was a member of the Party.

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ANN said that the intimate relationship between herself, WILLIAM REMINGTON and the LEHMANS, continued through January, 1947 when ANN's interest in ALICIA LEHMAN suddenly cooled. ANN explained that neither she nor ALICIA LEHMAN had had a normal family life during their youth and as a result, found a mother-daughter relationship in their friendship. She said that all during the six years of their friendship, they visited together frequently and because ALICIA LEHMAN was blind, ANN always tried to be of help in every way she could, particularly in driving ALICIA wherever she might desire to go.

ANN stated that ALICIA LEHMAN demanded the intimate relationship in which they had indulged and when she sensed that ANN REMINGTON's attitude toward her had begun to cool, she became hateful of ANN with the result that their contact ceased altogether. ANN said she had come to realize that ALICIA LEHMAN was a chronic gossip and had apparently spread a number of things about ANN REMINGTON which were untrue. ANN said it was this propensity on the part of ALICIA LEHMAN that caused her to break off their relationship.

ANN REMINGTON said that she knows the subsequently, WILLIAM REMINGTON has visited frequently in the LEHMAN home and has sought their sympathy for his position as a divorced father. She said that because ALICIA LEHMAN particularly enjoys being a confidant, WILLIAM REMINGTON has continued to be intimate with her in this respect during the past three years.

ANN recalled that on the occasion of BENTLEY's allegations against WILLIAM REMINGTON in 1947, REMINGTON had solicited ROBERT LEHMAN as a character reference, and had threatened him with the proposition that should REMINGTON's membership in the Party become known, REMINGTON would lose his job in the Government and that LEHMAN as a friend and close associate of REMINGTON, would likewise lose his job. As a result, ANN said that ROBERT LEHMAN has been a willing mouthpiece to the alibies and falsehoods REMINGTON has found it necessary to give in order to justify his former activities.

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At this time ANN REMINGTON furnished the following information which to some extent clarifies the data furnished by her in the first interviews set out above.

In connection with the statement of ANN REMINGTON, set out above, wherein she alleges that she advocated to REMINGTON in 1947 when he was interviewed by the FBI that he should admit his former Communist activities and make a fresh start, she now furnishes the following further details:

She said REMINGTON found himself unable to take this position because he had for a number of years been making false statements on Civil Service Commission forms concerning membership in the Communist Party when making application for Federal employment. He feared that he would be dismissed from his job if he were to confess that he had made false statements in this respect.

She said REMINGTON was beginning to have confidence too, in his success at denying the various charges against him as they were made. She said he became deeper and deeper involved as time passed until he is now apparently in a position where he feels it absolutely impossible to change his story.

ANN REMINGTON, in this connection, has referred to Civil Service forms completed by WILLIAM REMINGTON wherein he has answered falsely questions #26 of the Application for Federal Employment (Civil Service Commission Standard Form 57.) Two of these forms completed by REMINGTON contained in his personnel file at the Department of Commerce, one undated and the other dated March 18, 1947, have been photostated.

The Fourth Regional Office of Civil Service Commission has no applications (Form 57's) on file for REMINGTON'S previous Government employment.

Question #26 asks, "Do you advocate, or have you ever advocated, or are you now, or have you ever been a member of any organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence?" In both of the attached copies of Form 57, REMINGTON has answered, "NO".

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ANN REMINGTON has stated that on the occasion of her and WILLIAM REMINGTON's meeting with HELEN (ELIZABETH BENTLEY), shortly before Christmas of 1942, HELEN gave the REMINGTONS each a woolen scarf as gifts and displayed the scarf she received to the interviewing agents. It is a cheap appearing scarf, woolen, about 18 inches square in size having a brown squared pattern. ANN REMINGTON was asked whether she would loan this scarf for evidentiary purposes. She stated that she personally has no reason to refuse the request but upon the advice of counsel, suggests that it be subpoenaed by the court, should it be needed as evidence at the trial.

In connection with the letter dated April 27, 1940 directed to "New Masses", and set out above, Mrs. REMINGTON furnished the following additional information upon being displayed a photostatic copy of the letter. Mrs. REMINGTON advised that the text of the letter was the same as that written by REMINGTON. She further stated that this handwritten letter appears in much the same form as the one written to NORTH by her husband, but she cannot state whether the published letter appears in the subject's handwriting. She said, however, that she has been of the opinion that the letter REMINGTON wrote and sent to NORTH was rewritten, probably by a staff member of "New Masses", in order that the signature could be edited for publication.

A photostatic copy of this document is available as evidence if so needed.

The FBI Laboratory has compared the handwriting in the letter published in "New Masses" with specimens of known handwriting of WILLIAM REMINGTON and ANN REMINGTON. It was concluded that the handwritten letter reproduced in "New Masses" was not written by either of these individuals.

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ANN REMINGTON has been questioned specifically whether she is presently in possession of the Young Communist League Card received by her at Bennington College as certificate of membership in that organization; whether she has documentary evidence of any Communist Party affiliation or membership on the part of REMINGTON or herself; and whether she knows of any material in REMINGTON'S possession which may show Communist Party affiliation or membership. Her reply to these questions was in the negative.

She said she has no material in her mother's homes in Croton on Hudson, New York, in Boston nor in her own home which would constitute evidence of her or WILLIAM REMINGTON'S membership or affiliation in the Communist Party.

ANN REMINGTON states neither she nor WILLIAM REMINGTON wrote letters to "New Masses" or made any literary contributions additional to the letter dated April 27, 1940 published in the May 7, 1940 edition of "New Masses". She said she and WILLIAM REMINGTON have made financial contributions to "New Masses" and Communist front organizations in addition to the \$100 from their savings and the proceeds of the party held in the late spring of 1940 as previously reported *ibid*. She recalls a number of small contributions were given before and after the occasion of the savings contribution and the party, which were always paid in cash to JOE NORTH and which were solicited in every instance.

ANN REMINGTON said she and WILLIAM REMINGTON never paid Communist dues by check but always in cash. She believes they may have made some contributions to front organizations by check, definitely recalling contributions to the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee and the Workers School in North Carolina both of which were made by check to her recollection. She said the check stubs of all their business transactions were preserved until approximately 1947 when WILLIAM REMINGTON destroyed all papers and files in their possession which would betray their affiliation with the Communist Party and believes that since she cannot find check stubs or any related records in the house prior to the date of her separation from WILLIAM REMINGTON, that he destroyed these records also.

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Concerning recent conversations by ANN REMINGTON with WILLIAM REMINGTON, ANN advised she has been contacted on two occasions by REMINGTON since her appearance before the Grand Jury on which occasions the forthcoming trial was discussed. The first of these contacts has been previously reported. She said WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted her at a fairly recent date at her home, believed to be during September, when he brought the children back from a vacation in New England. At that time he tried to pump her as to what she has told the FBI. She said she rebuffed his attempts in no uncertain terms. He told her if he should go to jail, it would be her fault and then went into a long speech in which he maintained his innocence of any affiliation with the Communist Party. ANN said it was laughable since just the two of them were present, stating it was obvious to her that he must have felt that if he keeps telling of his innocence often enough, that she would believe it too since he apparently has now convinced himself of it.

ANN REMINGTON has been questioned concerning the details of her secret marriage to WILLIAM REMINGTON. She produced marriage certificate number 25889 which indicates WILLIAM REMINGTON and ANN MOOS were married in New York City Hall, November 23, 1938 by a public officer. ANN said she has never used the name REDHEFFER because she was six years old when her mother separated from REDHEFFER and resumed use of her maiden name, MOOS. ANN used the name MOOS in high school and at college graduation but while attending college at Bennington, Vermont, she used the name IMANDT, principally because she didn't like the name MOOS. She began using the name REMINGTON after the second marriage ceremony in June, 1939.

In reply to specific questioning, ANN REMINGTON stated she has never been interviewed by the FBI concerning REMINGTON or herself prior to May, 1950. She indicated she has been contacted by Federal investigators in routine inquiries concerning neighbors. She specifically recalls an inquiry conducted by an agent believed of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning a neighbor who was employed at the Department of Agriculture. She said she commented favorably concerning this neighbor.

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ANN REMINGTON allowed review of a typewritten diary written by her which describes experiences and impressions during a honeymoon trip to Mexico which she and WILLIAM REMINGTON took during the summer of 1939. She said she believes the diary contains entries mentioning individuals they met and visited in Mexico who, in her opinion, were members of the Communist Party. ANN is willing that instant diary be used at the trial if necessary but insists that it be subpoenaed. ANN has declined to allow it out of her possession. It was noted the diary is typewritten, contains no handwritten entries and according to ANN, was written in its entirety by her, without WILLIAM REMINGTON's having contributed anything to its writing.

The following synopsized quotations from the diary are of interest:

"Sunday, July 9, arrived Mexico City and spent most of Monday, July 10 trying to locate people we had letters of introduction to. (In this connection ANN explained that JOE NORTH furnished her and WILLIAM REMINGTON with several letters of introductions to individuals in Mexico). Met TED ALLEN, 'New Masses' correspondent, wife KATE. Spent evening with them and learned something about Mexican politics."

(ANN said that TED and KATE ~~ALLEN~~ undoubtedly were members of the Communist Party although they never specifically told her that they were. She also said that this was their first meeting with the ALLENS but while in Mexico City they visited at the ALLEN home on several occasions.)

"Tuesday, July 11, had lunch with O'GORMAN (possibly JUAN O'GORMAN) at Lady Baltimores and learned more about Mexican politics, etc. (O'GORMAN turned out to be a Trotskyite). Later that afternoon we finally met the NORTHs and LUIS ARENAL, both of whom we had been trailing since reaching the city ANNA SOKOLOW, well known revolutionary dancer, turned out to be ALEX ~~NORTH~~'s wife."

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(ANN could not remember O'GORMAN'S first name but believes it may have been JUAN. The NORTHs referred to above are ALEX NORTH, brother of JOE NORTH, and wife. She said they carried a letter of introduction from JOE NORTH to LUIS ARENAL whom she believed was a member of the Communist Party in Mexico. She also knew that ARENAL was a friend of one PICCOLI of Croton-on-Hudson, New York who she believes is related to SY GERSON, an individual previously mentioned in instant investigation. She stated ANNA SOKOLOW was a dancer schooled in Russia who was a Communist and tried to interpret into her dancing, social consciousness, class conflict, etc. ANN said that although she once believed that ANNA SOKOLOW was ALEX NORTH'S wife, she has since learned that they were not married).

"Wednesday, July 12, after lunch we went to party headquarters with NATCHO, a friend of the NORTHs we'd met the night before. He is a teacher of art in several of the government schools as well as head of the TAIR, a poster-making work shop run by the party."

(In commenting, ANN said the party headquarters referred to above was the Communist Party Headquarters and it was her understanding NATCHO, whose first name she does not know, was a functionary of the party.)

"Saturday, July 15, I went shopping while BILL saw HARRY BLOCK to whom he had a letter of introduction and got the car greased. It turned out the head mechanic in the ANA Garage had been a Loyalist aviator."

(ANN explained that HARRY BLOCK was not a friend but a mechanic recommended to them by the American Automobile Association in the United States).

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Instant diary also contains references to WILLIAM REMINGTON'S effort to visit the headquarters of CTM, one of the large labor unions in Mexico. ANN said she knew this union was "fairly radical" and headed by individuals who were reputedly Communists. She said that during the entire trip, REMINGTON was interested in studying the effect of revolution upon labor education, collective farms, etc. and that his purpose in contacting the instant union headquarters was for learning the effect of revolution in the labor field.

Photographs of ALAN HERMAN alias TED ALLEN, born January 25, 1916 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, who has been reported resident at 5261 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Quebec, as of April, 1949, and of LUIS ARENAL (BASTAR) born January 2, 1908 in Mexico City, Mexico, husband of ROSE BEIGEL ARENAL, 35 Crown St., Brooklyn, New York, were exhibited to ANN REMINGTON. She identified the individuals photograph in both instances as identical with the TED ALLEN and LUIS ARENAL she and REMINGTON met in Mexico and whose names appear in her diary.

ANN REMINGTON'S description of her association with BOONE SCHIRMER and DAVE BRADLEY has been previously reported. She said that at Harvard she met two of REMINGTON'S friends who were Communists. Those friends were BOONE SCHIRMER, whom she recalls was a biologist and one DAVE BRADLEY whom she recalls was also a biologist or chemist. She said thereafter SCHIRMER and BRADLEY came to Bennington College as Young Communist League organizers and recruited ANN into the Young Communist League.

In an effort to identify DAVE BRADLEY, a photograph of one DAVID JOHN BRADLEY, a former student at Dartmouth College was exhibited to ANN REMINGTON. She said that although the individual in the photograph looked familiar she could not identify him as the DAVID BRADLEY to whom she has made previous reference and said she does not believe they are identical.

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Upon receipt of information, as a result of investigation, that DAVID JOHN BRADLEY, mentioned above, graduated from Dartmouth about 1938 and that he and his brother, STEVE BRADLEY, were prominent skiers and very active in student affairs at Dartmouth, ANN REMINGTON was questioned as to whether the DAVE BRADLEY she knew had a brother, STEVE, and whether she knew them to be prominent skiers. ANN stated that her memory has been hazy concerning her recollection of events in which she has named DAVE BRADLEY as a participant in Young Communist League and that when skiing is mentioned relative to this individual, her memory is prompted and she believes she has confused him in her mind with someone else. She said she was interested in skiing at college, attended a number of meets at Bennington and Dartmouth in which a DAVE BRADLEY and probably a brother, STEVE, were participants. She said she must now say that she has been in error in attaching the name DAVE BRADLEY to the individual who came to Bennington College with BOONE SCHIRMER and recruited her into the Young Communist League. She said she cannot understand how she could have confused BRADLEY with the Young Communist League organizer.

Subsequently, a photograph of DAVID GRANT, alias DAVID GRAD, born in Brooklyn, New York, November 11, 1911, FBI #362096A, who has been occupied as a Communist Party organizer as late as 1950 in District #5, Communist Party, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was exhibited to ANN REMINGTON. She said she cannot identify the individual in the photograph as the associate of SCHIRMER she met in 1938, but can state that the build and features are similar and that the name DAVID GRANT definitely recalls to her mind that SCHIRMER'S associate was of that name.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S statement describing her association with WILLIAM and ANN REMINGTON has been discussed with ANN REMINGTON and she made the following observations: After the meeting at Schraffts Restaurant where BENTLEY was present, ANN recalls that she did not know BENTLEY was to be their contact in Washington. She indicated that WILLIAM REMINGTON might have understood at the last meeting with GOLOS in New York that BENTLEY was to

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be their contact but she herself was not aware of this until BENTLEY actually made the first contact in Washington. ANN said she does not recall that BENTLEY phoned their home evenings previous to any of her contacts but believes this could have taken place without her knowing it since BENTLEY would have talked to REMINGTON if he were home when she called. As previously reported, ANN does recall making arrangements with BENTLEY for meetings on approximately two occasions when BENTLEY called their home during the day while REMINGTON was at the office. It is ANN'S recollection that each time thereafter when BENTLEY called her home, she gave BENTLEY, REMINGTON'S office phone number suggesting that she call him directly and make arrangements for the contact.

ANN believes that she and REMINGTON never received receipts for money turned over to BENTLEY for Communist Party dues. She said that if receipts were given, they were immediately destroyed because she and BILL certainly would not have wanted them in their possession. ANN said that she has no recollection of this whatsoever.

ANN believes that BENTLEY did not furnish them with literature more than on one or two occasions. ANN explained that she was particularly interested in getting the literature but it was only after her insistence that she succeeded in getting BENTLEY to bring literature to them the few times that she did.

ANN REMINGTON said that in every other respect BENTLEY'S statement coincides with her recollection of their relationship.

ANN REMINGTON has furnished the following additional information concerning the relationship of her and WILLIAM REMINGTON with ROLAND and FRANCES BROWNLEE. ANN said that during approximately 1938 or 1939 while REMINGTON was still at Dartmouth, she was very much attracted to LEON GOODELMAN and made every excuse to be with him even though the feeling

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was not mutual, in fact, even though GOODELMAN would have little to do with ANN. She explained that she was acquainted with a LEO HUBERMAN, at that time a member of the New College Faculty, Columbia University, and often on the excuse of visiting him was able to arrange meeting GOODELMAN.

On the occasion of a joint luncheon meeting held at New College by the Young Communist League Group of that school attended by YCL members of the Columbia and Barnard Branches, ANN recalled that she was "hanging around" GOODELMAN when ROLAND BROWNLEE came by. She said GOODELMAN introduced her to BROWNLEE and recalls being quite impressed with how handsome BROWNLEE appeared to her. She said she was also impressed that BROWNLEE was present in the role of a functionary of considerable importance. She said he did not speak at the meeting but was very busy shaking hands with everyone and extending welcome as though he were a host. ANN said she was of the opinion that BROWNLEE was present as a Communist Party representative to the luncheon. ANN also said she knew that FRANCES BROWNLEE was a member of the New College Young Communist League Group and was also present at the luncheon.

ANN indicated that she had been acquainted with LEO HUBERMAN both at New College and at the Southern Workers School in South Carolina but believes he is still a Communist follower and probably would not be cooperative were he to be contacted concerning her past activity.

ANN REMINGTON said she could not recall the identity of any of the other individuals attending the instant luncheon nor could she name any other persons who might know of BROWNLEE'S membership in the Communist Party.

The Young Communist League has been declared by the Attorney General as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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ANN REMINGTON has been questioned concerning the acquaintance of her and WILLIAM REMINGTON with BERNARD NORTMAN. She said that she and REMINGTON have visited in the NORTMAN home on occasions but never knew the NORTMANS to be members of the Communist Party or sympathetic to the Communist movement. She said she also doubts very much that he has first-hand knowledge of her and REMINGTON'S membership in the Communist Party.

It will be recalled that a reliable informant who will not testify or give a signed statement, has reported that while a member of the Communist Party he first met P. BERNARD NORTMAN when they were both attending Columbia University about 1936. Informant stated that both he and NORTMAN about that time were in Unit #1 of the Harlem Section of the Communist Party, New York City, and that the informant saw NORTMAN very frequently at the Communist Party meetings and from observations believed that he was very active in this particular unit and could well have been a functionary.

A reliable informant, who will not testify or give a signed statement, who through personal association with BEATRICE ADELE SMITH, former Secretary of the Communist Party underground unit in Washington, D.C., has been able to supply information contained in the records of BEATRICE SMITH, has advised that the names of BERNARD and DOROTHY NORTMAN appeared among the material in the possession of BEATRICE SMITH in 1944 as possible transferees into the party organization in the District of Columbia.

ANN REMINGTON has been specifically questioned concerning the association of her and WILLIAM REMINGTON with MERLE ESTES COLBY. She said she is not acquainted with COLBY nor does she believe that COLBY is acquainted with her and REMINGTON'S Communist Party activities.

ANN REMINGTON was shown a photograph of SIMON WILLIAM GERSON, New York State Communist Party functionary.

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She identified the individual appearing in this photograph as identical with AL GERSON or more correctly SY GERSON, previously mentioned by her as being one of the high Communist Party members with whom REMINGTON consulted at the time he was deciding whether to pursue a career in law or economics. In this regard ANN REMINGTON added that the high party members with whom he consulted, which included SIMON GERSON and JOSEPH NORTH, told REMINGTON that there was a great need for economists in the party and that he should take economics in school in preparation for his career. She said this is the advice which influenced him into majoring in economics in school.

It will be recalled that Mrs. ANN REMINGTON advised on May 19, 1950, that some time in 1945, her marriage with REMINGTON was breaking up. She stated REMINGTON blamed her and she, in turn, felt he was at fault although she stated she was partly to blame. She related that REMINGTON was dissatisfied with her personality and even suggested that she attend a Dale Carnegie School or some charm school to improve her personality in this respect.

ANN REMINGTON declared that REMINGTON had been difficult to live with and she had found him always to be devious in his dealings and conspiratorial in nature. She stated that he took satisfaction in putting something over, and through this characteristic had been able to secure promotions and salary raises in all his positions, although she admitted he was a highly intelligent man.

Concerning herself, Mrs. REMINGTON stated that she was partly to blame for the failure of their marriage. She even remarked she had never really loved REMINGTON. In explanation of this, she said that she had been persuaded by him to marry him in the beginning because at that time they had a great deal in common politically.

By August, 1945, REMINGTON went to England on loan from the Navy to work with the Mission of Economic Affairs. At this time, they had both decided to get psychoanalyzed to see what was wrong with their marriage, and Mrs. REMINGTON

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began to visit with Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE. This physician was referred to Mrs. REMINGTON by ALICIA LEHMAN, wife of ROBERT LEHMAN, who obtained the name from a prominent psychiatrist friend of theirs from Ohio, who recommended Dr. NOBLE very highly. Mrs. REMINGTON described the LEHMANS as Left Wing Liberals who had never joined the Communist Party, although she and REMINGTON had endeavored to solicit them for membership and they even had JOSEPH NORTH talk with them with this point in view.

Mrs. REMINGTON stated that since 1945, she has been visiting Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE twice a week regularly and feels that he has been responsible for tremendous improvement in her personality and outlook generally. She gave him considerable credit for straightening her out politically, indicating that he had influenced her in getting her away from Communism. She added that she would never had had the courage to appear and testify before the Grand Jury without the assurance which she has built up from her visits to Dr. NOBLE.

Mrs. REMINGTON went on to state that during the period in 1945 discussed above, she was pregnant and on November 7, 1945, her baby was stillborn. REMINGTON returned to this country the following day and immediately had several conferences with Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE and it was Mrs. REMINGTON'S opinion that his purpose was to fully acquaint himself with the result of examination and treatment afforded her by Dr. NOBLE, and as far as possible, to control further treatment by this physician. She said that she felt even that he had in mind having available the means of producing medical evidence tending to show her to be of unsound mind, which would be legal grounds for divorce in the event such a course seemed advisable to him in the future.

Although Dr. NOBLE did not treat REMINGTON as a patient, according to Mrs. REMINGTON, he did express the opinion that REMINGTON also needed treatment but suggested he obtain another doctor. A short time later, REMINGTON did locate a doctor, whom he said was very good, by the name of

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WEININGER (ph.), who is probably identical with Dr. BENJAMIN I. WEININGER, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

According to Mrs. REMINGTON, WILLIAM REMINGTON had several conferences with Dr. WEININGER, whom he did not like, and WEININGER expressed the opinion that REMINGTON was not sincere in his desire for treatment and assistance, and he did not desire to retain him as a patient, although it was felt by him that REMINGTON really needed treatment. In this connection, Mrs. REMINGTON advised that she knew Dr. NOBLE and Dr. WEININGER had conferred together with reference to both the REMINGTONS.

Mrs. REMINGTON followed by stating that thereafter she continued to insist that REMINGTON consult a psychiatrist and after a couple of months, REMINGTON did obtain a physician, one DR. ZIGMOND M. LEVENSOHN, 1712 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, whom he visited possibly as many as 10 or 15 times. After this, REMINGTON informed her that Dr. LEVENSOHN did not feel that he needed treatment and he had ceased to visit the doctor as a patient. She did recall, however, that on a subsequent occasion when REMINGTON became involved with a married woman neighbor, he had again consulted Dr. LEVENSOHN for advice.

Mrs. REMINGTON related that on May 19, 1950, REMINGTON had called on her personally and suggested to her that any testimony she might have given before the New York Grand Jury and any future testimony that she might give would undoubtedly ruin him and also effect many innocent people, including those people who had given REMINGTON'S name as a reference in endeavoring to secure government employment. He suggested to her that she secure from her physician an affidavit to the effect that she is not a competent witness, intimating that by such a procedure she could gracefully eliminate herself from any future testimony. She advised him that she had no intention of complying with this request.

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As a result of this interview, ANN REMINGTON stated that she had no objection to Bureau agents contacting Dr. NOBLE. He was subsequently interviewed in his office, at which time he refused to discuss any business connected with his practice and declined even to admit that ANN REMINGTON is or has ever been a patient of his. He based his refusal on professional confidence. When informed of Dr. NOBLE'S action, ANN REMINGTON stated that she has learned that Dr. NOBLE maintained a professional policy of never discussing patients with anyone. She further stated that Dr. NOBLE has told her that he will not testify concerning ANN'S mental health should a question arise. He said he agreed with his attorney that nothing would be gained from his testimony since his interest would be regarded as prejudice. NOBLE'S suggestion would be that ANN be examined by a disinterested psychiatrist designated by the court, should her mental condition be attacked.

The Credit Bureau and Stone's Mercantile Agency, Washington, D.C. have on file the following background information concerning Dr. DOUGLAS NOBLE, which was compiled in 1948:

Dr. NOBLE born in 1903; wife, WINIFRED BARR, from Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, is a physician by profession, but has maintained office at 1907 I Street, NW, Washington, D.C. since 1945. He is a specialist in psychiatry and is also employed in this capacity by the Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, Rockville, Maryland, where he has been a member of the staff for three years. He is a member of the American Psychiatric Association. He is a graduate of Tranton Faculty of Medicine in 1927 and received a license to practice in 1936. His wife has formerly been employed by the American Institute Office of Publications, as clerk, having been appointed in 1940.

The following background information concerning the doctor is listed in the American Medical Directory for 1950:

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THOMAS NOBLE, born 1903; University of Atlanta, Faculty of Medicine, no year given; licensed District of Columbia, 1943; member, The American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology; member of the American Psychoanalytical Association, Southern Psychiatric Association, and the American Psychiatric Association. It is to be noted that it is listed to the effect that his practice is limited to the specialized field of psychiatry. It listed his residence as 2501 Q Street, NW, 7, Washington, D.C.

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PART VI

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PART VI - INTERVIEWS WITH REMINGTON

There are set out below various interviews had with REMINGTON.

It is to be noted that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, as a result of a Hatch Act investigation on March 31, 1942, was interviewed at Washington, D.C. During the course of this interview, REMINGTON made the following sworn but unsigned statement:

"Washington, D.C.
March 31, 1942

"Statement of WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON made in the presence of Special Agent R. F. RYAN and stenographer MILDRED DARBIE, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Questions by Agent RYAN:

"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was empowered by the 77th Congress of the United States under Public Law 135 to investigate the employees of the Federal Government who are alleged members of subversive organizations or who advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government, and make a report to Congress.

The purpose of this interview is to allow you an opportunity to answer questions concerning information which has been received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation about alleged activities on your part. The questions I am about to ask you may be answered if you so desire and you will be given an opportunity to make any statement of your own which you feel will fairly present your side of the question. A copy of a report of the investigation incorporating your statement will be furnished to the agency which employs you. Do you have any objection to making your statement under oath?

"A. None whatsoever.

"Q. Will you raise your right hand please?
Do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

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"A. I do.

Q. Will you state your full name?

A. WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON.

Q. Where do you live Mr. REMINGTON?

A. I live at 11 Tauxemon, R.F.C. 1, Alexandria, Virginia.

Q. Where are you employed?

A. Well, I am officially employed in the Office of Emergency Management, Consumers Division, Office of Price Administration. At the moment I am on loan to the staff of the Planning Committee of the War Production Board.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, have you ever been a member of any organization which advocated the overthrow of the Federal Government.

A. No, I have not, but I have belonged to organizations which certain persons including Congressman DIES have claimed might follow in that category.

Q. What were those organizations?

A. Well, my wife belonged at one time to the Cooperative Book Shop, I believe it is called, on 17th Street, between K and I, right next to the Barr Building where the Federal Farm Security Agency is located. Then my wife belonged to the American Peace Mobilization here in Washington before the Washington Peace Mobilization was formed and I gave them 25 cents for myself which I believe made me a member and when the peace meetings were in Chicago in September, 1940 the character of the organization became fairly plain, and my wife and I got out as quickly as we could.

Then in college I belonged to the American Student Union and when in college I was never a member of the American Youth Congress but in working on the student newspaper

"there I had some contact with the American Youth Congress and went to some of its meetings. I attended one of its meetings in Washington. At one time I belonged to the United Federal Workers. My membership has lapsed, for non-payment of dues. I assume that comes in the same category.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, what was the character of the American Peace Mobilization which caused you and your wife to leave this organization?

A. Well, my wife and I, during the early part of the war, hoped very much that the United States would stay out and at the same time aiding England to the limit with material support and arms. We joined the American Peace Mobilization because it allegedly was or apparently was for keeping the United States out of the shooting part of the war, while supporting aid to the countries fighting Germany and Italy. After the meeting in Chicago, which we did not attend, we felt very strongly for the speeches there that were made and which we have read, that the American Peace Mobilization was concerned with keeping America out of war regardless of what happened to England and we felt that we just didn't believe in peace at any price and so we got out, and we began to feel about that time that the organization also did not give a hoot about aiding England and at the same time we began to feel that we did not want to see the United States stop with material aid and arms. Perhaps we began to feel that --- We definitely began to feel that perhaps we were going to have to get into it all the way.

Q. Did you hold any office in the American Peace Mobilization?

A. I did not, my wife did.

Q. What was that office?

A. My wife was -- She was called Secretary of the organization. She sat in the office here in Washington and answered the phone during the day and sent out the mailing list and in general did the office work for the organization during its first eight weeks of activities here in Washington.

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"Q. Did you ever consider yourself a member of the American Youth Congress?

A. That is a hard question to answer. I am sure I never was actually a member. I was very sympathetic with the American Youth Act, the proposed bill which was introduced in Congress on behalf of the American Youth Congress. I was very much concerned with the general questions of getting jobs for young people during the depression and I was being further sympathetic with its program. I got to know people who were active in the American Youth Congress and I did a little research for them on the number of youth employed, number of youth unemployed, things of that sort. I think the fact that I never did actually join was the fact that perhaps I never went all the way with the organization, although I was in a large part sympathetic with its program. This was, of course, back in 1937 and 1938, and let's see, as late as the fall of 1939.

I never had any direct contact with the American Youth Congress after that historic meeting in Washington during February, 1940 when the isolationist character of the Youth Congress became apparent and in particular when the Youth Congress refused to vote condemnation of Soviet Russia for invading Finland.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, at this time you may have the opportunity of making any statement of your own which you think is pertinent to this inquiry if you so desire.

A. I have no statement to make on the understanding that any malicious charges may be made or may have been made will be stated to me in sufficient detail some time or other so that I can reply to them, because I don't care if this matter is dropped next week I would still feel, well, hardly call it insulted, almost -- but the allegations which somebody has evidently made concerning me, I believe in the Dies Committee I want to carry it further even if the Government doesn't.

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"Q. Mr. REMINGTON, all the necessary investigation concerning you has been made. No charges have been made and no charges are being made. This investigation is in the nature of an inquiry only. The source of our information and the information itself which forms the basis for our investigation is considered confidential and is not available to you. If you have nothing else to add for the record, we will conclude the interview.

A. All right. Well, thanks very much, and my basic attitude is that if you have to get rid of a thousand of us who are innocent of overthrow of the Government in order to get hold of one person who might overthrow the Government, you may as well get rid of a thousand of us.

Q. Mr. REMINGTON, do you care to return and read a type-written transcript of this interview?

A. No, I don't care to return."

As a result of allegations made by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, and subsequent investigation, Mr. REMINGTON was contacted at his residence at 1717 Riggs Place Northwest, Washington, D.C., at 6:20 p.m. on April 15, 1947. When informed that an interview was desired, he suggested that such interview take place at the Washington Field Office, inasmuch as facilities in his room were not suitable. Subsequently REMINGTON was accompanied to the Washington Field Office by Special Agents KENNERLY R. CORBETT, OSCAR H. SELLS and WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, and was interviewed from 6:45 p.m. to approximately 10:15 p.m.

REMINGTON furnished background information with no significant changes from that previously reported. He advised that after receiving his M.A. Degree from Columbia University and while employed in Washington, D.C., he has continued to attend Columbia University on weekends by taking annual leave to work on his Ph.D. Degree, which work he has completed except for his dissertation which he plans to write, using for a topic "The Federal Debt."

REMINGTON confirmed his employment with the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville, Tennessee, from September 1936,

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to April, 1937, having been employed as a messenger. Regarding his employment with the Workers Education Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee from April 1937 to August 1937, he advised that this work consisted of conducting classes called "Workers Education Classes" for labor unions. These classes were conducted particularly for the Textile Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), and the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). He also advised that in this connection he conducted classes for the "Workers Alliance" groups. He added that the head of one of these organizing groups was BERNARD (BUCK) BORAH, who had been an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Other men who were associated with REMINGTON in this work in Knoxville were MERWIN TODD, an employee at T.V.A., who may have been a member of the Workers Education Committee; and HENRY HART, whom REMINGTON stated he knew very well. REMINGTON denied knowing that HART was at that time a Communist Party member, but subsequently heard that he was a Communist, through the reading of the LILIENTHAL Hearings in Congress. While in Knoxville, Tennessee, REMINGTON lived at 933 Broadway with MERWIN TODD, HORACE BRYAN (who was in charge of the Workers Education Committee) and WILLIAM MARLOWE. He claimed that he lived at this address only three or four weeks. He denied ever knowing or having heard of PAUL CROUCH, State Secretary for the Communist Party in Tennessee, despite the fact that TODD and CROUCH used the same post office box while TODD lived with REMINGTON at 933 Broadway.

Regarding HORACE BRYAN, REMINGTON recalled having had a sharp argument with him because he misappropriated REMINGTON'S motorcycle. REMINGTON described MARLOWE as being a great friend of MERWIN TODD. When asked if he knew DAVID LIVINGSTON MARTIN, with alias David Stone Martin, REMINGTON recalled a DAVID MARTIN, a red headed artist who was active in the union at T.V.A. He also knew that MARTIN'S brother, whose first name he could not recall, was a member of the Communist Party, but did not know that DAVID was a Communist Party member.

Subsequent employment by REMINGTON, as previously reported, was confirmed by him. He listed the following organizations with which he was closely associated, or had been a member of:

The Spanish Relief Committee
The Campus Christian Organization

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The American Student Union (worked closely with this organization in organizing peace meetings, etc. but does not recall that he was a member)

Consumers Cooperative

American Federation of Government Employees

Central Labor Union

The T.V.A. Union - AFL

American Peoples Mobilization

Regarding the Washington Cooperative Bookshop, REMINGTON stated that his wife ANNE was a member of the Bookshop and may have also given his name as a member. He stated that he had purchased books at the Bookshop on a number of occasions, but really preferred to purchase them at Brentano's. He advised that his wife was Executive Secretary of the American Peoples Mobilization during July and August, 1940, and that she worked for the American Student Union and she had worked to raise relief funds and clothing, etc. for the Spanish Government during the Civil War. He advised that his wife had come to Washington in 1938 to attend a convention of the American Youth Congress, and that she was a very close friend of JOSEPH CADDEN and VIVIAN LEHMAN, who was the wife of CADDEN. REMINGTON did not know CADDEN to any extent, but was well acquainted with VIVIAN LEHMAN when they both attended Columbia University. He knew that his wife saw JOE CADDEN a great deal and worked for him. REMINGTON stated that he and his wife were thrown out of the American Peoples Mobilization about September, 1940, when his wife was replaced as Executive Secretary by SARAH MONTGOMERY.

He advised that along about this time a group of people had attended the national convention of the American Peoples Mobilization in Chicago, Illinois. He mentioned some of these people as LUCY _____, active in some union in the District of Columbia, and described her as having light hair, five feet eight or nine inches tall, long face, and that she followed the Communist Party line and lived on Rhode Island Avenue in the vicinity of Logan Circle with her husband, who was a very small man; another delegate was SAM SCHMERLER, and another man named JACK _____, who was described as five feet seven inches tall, dark brown curly hair, square face, and was connected with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. REMINGTON

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named another as being MORTON FREEDMAN. He stated that when these people came back from the Chicago conference, they were emphatic in their program advocating no aid to Great Britain in the war against Germany. REMINGTON was very strongly opposed to this policy and advocated that all possible aid should be given to Great Britain outside of actual use of American troops. REMINGTON admitted attending six or eight meetings of the American Peoples Mobilization and having made numerous phone calls in the organization and general activities of the American Peoples Mobilization while assisting his wife, ANNE, the Executive Secretary.

Regarding his mother-in-law, ELIZABETH MOOS, REMINGTON stated that she has always been a sore spot in his life and that he was aware of her radical activities. He added that he did not believe she was a member of the Communist Party when he married her daughter, but believes that she is now a member of the Communist Party. He stated that she is now active in some Russian organization in New York City. When asked if he was acquainted with JOE NORTH, he admitted that he was, and that NORTH was editor of "New Masses, a Communist publication", and that JOE NORTH lived next door to his mother-in-law in New York City. He considered NORTH a "very dangerous person". When questioned as to his association with NORTH, REMINGTON stated that he usually visited his mother-in-law once a year and that he saw NORTH about every other time he visited his mother-in-law. He recalled NORTH introduced him to some people, but he could not recall their names. He described one as a little man, who was about 55 to 60 years of age, and who looked "Dutch". He was introduced to him by NORTH by the name of JOHN. REMINGTON could not recall whether it was on this occasion or at some other time that he and ANNE were introduced to JOHN and his wife HELEN at a restaurant in New York City, which had a very high ceiling, and which he believed was possibly located on Lexington Avenue.

REMINGTON described the woman HELEN as being in her late thirties, of medium height, and having yellow hair. He added that this meeting occurred either at lunch or dinner and REMINGTON believed it was at lunch time. REMINGTON stated that HELEN was introduced to him as being a newspaper reporter for "P.M."

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(At the beginning of this portion of the conversation relating to JOE NORTH'S introduction of REMINGTON to JOHN and HELEN, the interviewing agents observed that REMINGTON was visibly shaken and noticeably upset emotionally. It was noted that REMINGTON blanched completely at the mention of this meeting.)

At this point REMINGTON was rather evasive, first attempting to create the impression that this was the only meeting with JOHN and HELEN. He was asked if he has seen HELEN at any time since his first meeting with her, and he replied that he had run into her several weeks later on a street corner in Washington, at which time he gave her his telephone number. Subsequently, REMINGTON advised that he had given HELEN his telephone number during the luncheon in New York City and stated that upon HELEN'S first trip to Washington after the luncheon in New York she had called him by phone at his office and said, "This is HELEN." He indicated he did not know her and said, "HELEN who?" "This is HELEN JOHNSON - remember, we had lunch in New York." He then recalled her and agreed to meet her on the street corner in the vicinity of 5th Street and Constitution Avenue, at which time they took a walk in the direction of the Capitol. On subsequent occasions REMINGTON advised that HELEN would come to Washington, call him at his office, and they would make arrangements to meet at the Mellon Art Gallery and on street corners and in restaurants in that vicinity. During these meetings REMINGTON first advised that he furnished HELEN with various information in regard to personalities connected with the War Production Board, and specifically informed her about DONALD NELSON, WILLIAM L. BATT, and others, describing them as doing an excellent job for the war effort, and telling her that these men should not be criticized in "P.M." He also admitted having furnished HELEN with his own biography.

When asked more specifically in regard to his meetings, he admitted that he had on various occasions slipped scraps of paper to HELEN, which according to him contained only the correct spelling of the names of people about whom he had furnished information. He denied having furnished HELEN any information whatsoever regarding aircraft production and related matters, but did call to her attention articles appearing in various current newspapers which related to the war effort and would either dispute or confirm these, as the case might be.

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A specific instance of this was an article stating that the United States should produce 125,000 airplanes during a certain year and about which HELEN questioned him. He confirmed the fact that the United States would be able to produce that number of airplanes. According to REMINGTON, HELEN was interested in determining how fast the United States could handle certain production jobs and how quickly the United States could reach maximum production. He stated that she was specifically interested in "the method of priorities control," known as "production requirement plan." REMINGTON was very non-specific regarding the dates of these meetings with HELEN, but believes they began late in 1941 or early in 1942, and continued until 1943. He added that he has not seen HELEN since before he entered the United States Navy.

REMINGTON emphatically denied membership at the present time or at any previous time in the Communist Party, and denied ever having paid Communist Party dues to HELEN. He did admit, however, giving money to HELEN on various occasions, stating that this was for payment of copies of "P.M.", and for several copies of the "Daily Worker". When questioned as to the amounts of these payments, he stated that they were a nickel or a dime each time. Subsequently, during the interview, he recalled having loaned HELEN a dollar on one occasion, but said that she later repaid him. During HELEN'S contacts with him he recalled that on one occasion she questioned him as to his knowledge of South America and asked if he knew someone who had a good knowledge of South American affairs. REMINGTON replied that he had a friend, BERNARD REDMONT, who could furnish such information, and that subsequently he introduced REDMONT to HELEN or arranged for such an introduction. He could not recall the details and was very vague as to how REDMONT originally met HELEN. He advised that to the best of his recollection, REDMONT continued seeing HELEN for some time after he had stopped seeing her - at least until REDMONT'S entry into the United States Marines. The reason he knew this was that REDMONT would talk to him occasionally and would mention that he had seen HELEN and that HELEN sent regards to him, REMINGTON.

REMINGTON advised that he had never discussed with REDMONT any of his contacts with HELEN and did not know what

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type of information REDMONT furnished to her. Regarding REDMONT'S political philosophy, he stated that he had always considered REDMONT somewhat of a radical, but had not previously felt that REDMONT would be disloyal to this country. When asked whether or not he had ever received Christmas gifts from HELEN, he recalled that he had received some little gift, probably a box of candy. REMINGTON denied emphatically that he had ever been contacted by anyone besides HELEN or anyone else, except by very close friends, since his entry into the Navy. He denied emphatically that he had been contacted by anyone in such a way as to lead him to believe that such persons may have associated with HELEN. He denied ever having introduced or made arrangements to introduce anyone to HELEN for the purpose of furnishing her information, with the exception of BERNARD REDMONT, who, according to REMINGTON, is employed by the "World Report Magazine". He denied that he had ever known or heard of a person named HELEN SCOTT.

Regarding P. BERNARD NORTMAN, he stated that NORTMAN was formerly an assistant to Professor JAMES U. ANGELL of Columbia University, and ANGELL had recommended NORTMAN for a position in the Government. He added that MAYNARD GOERTLER would be able to furnish any information regarding NORTMAN inasmuch as they were very close friends. REMINGTON recalled knowing HERBERT SCHIMMEL, and stated that he met SCHIMMEL at a party in the home of ROBERT LAMB, when LAMB was connected with the Tolan Committee on Capitol Hill.

Regarding his association with HENRY HOLDSHIP WARE, he stated that he had met WARE'S wife when in attendance at Columbia University. REMINGTON advised that the Agents of this office had every reason to suspect him of being a Communist and that he considered the Agents entirely justified in calling on him for information. He stated that at the present time, he is very strongly opposed to Communism and recently wrote a memorandum for the Secretary of State, advocating all possible monetary aid to Greece and Turkey, and in addition, advocated such aid to countries surrounding Russia. He added that he very much suspected that this country would have to fight Russia in the near future and felt that we should go all out to prepare for such a conflict at the present time. He stated that he felt every Communist in this country was a potential agent for Soviet Russia in the event of such a war.

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In conclusion, REMINGTON stated that he was very much appreciative of the courtesy and consideration that he had received from the interviewing Agents and made a statement that he did not deserve such good treatment. He mentioned that he would like to return to the office to discuss this matter further at any time the Bureau desired him to do so.

The following is the complete result of a reinterview of REMINGTON on April 22 and 23, 1947:

On April 13, 1947 REMINGTON contacted this office, stating that he desired to talk to Agents again, inasmuch as he had several questions he wanted to ask them. Accordingly, arrangements were made for REMINGTON to come to the Washington Field Office on April 22, 1947. At that time REMINGTON was interviewed by Special Agents WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, OSCAR H. SELLS and KENNEDY R. CORBETT from 10:00 a.m. until 12:30 p.m.

REMINGTON stated that he was being considered for a position with the Atomic Energy Commission, having been recommended for this position by some of his former associates at the War Production Board. He stated that since his first interview with Agents of the Washington Field Office, he had called WARD STEWART, of the Atomic Energy Commission, who had requested him to submit an application for employment, and he advised STEWART that he was not sending in his application at this time, giving as his reason the fact that he had certain obligations to the Economic Advisory Council, with which he was presently employed, and due to a previous Dies investigation of him.

REMINGTON requested advice from the interviewing Agents as to whether he had done the right thing in not submitting his application to the Atomic Energy Commission. He stated that he was under the impression that the Federal Bureau of Investigation either approved or disapproved the Atomic Energy Commission applications. REMINGTON was informed that while the Federal Bureau of Investigation conducts the investigation of all Atomic Energy Commission applicants, the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not make the decision as to whether the applicant will be approved or disapproved, and the interviewing Agents informed him that they could not advise

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him in any way regarding his application with the Atomic Energy Commission. REMINGTON stated that he could understand the position of the FBI in the investigation of him, and that if he were "in our shoes" he would not himself approve of such an applicant. He added that while he himself might be all right, if there were a hundred other people like him in the Atomic Energy Commission, some of them might do a great deal of damage.

REMINGTON stated that he had some additional information regarding some of his associates discussed in the previous interview. Regarding his mentioning of several persons in the Washington area who had attended the convention of the American People's Mobilization in Chicago, he recalled that a "Lucy" and a "Jack" who were unidentified by him during the first interview, were LUCY HANCOCK, a member of the Cafeteria Workers Union, and JACK YUCHER, a member of the Shoe Union. REMINGTON recalled attending a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American People's Mobilization at a house in Georgetown, during which a discussion of leaflets arose. He advised that he did not like the approach of these people in the preparation of these leaflets, particularly the slogans being used, etc. He added that he felt they were too isolationist in their ideas.

He added that there were about four people at this meeting, which was held at the home of a man about fifty years of age, whose wife had been active in the American People's Mobilization. He could only name one person who attended this meeting - JOE GILLMAN. He described GILLMAN as a short, stocky man with a high forehead, that he was practically bald, wore glasses and had a definite accent. He does not recall ever seeing any of these people again except GILLMAN, whom he later saw in 1943, when GILLMAN came to see THOMAS ELAISDELL, War Production Board, regarding a trade proposal with Russia, which GILLMAN had worked out. At that time ELAISDELL was the immediate supervisor of REMINGTON.

REMINGTON advised that in the previous interview he had overlooked one organization, of which he is a member,

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namely, the American Veterans Committee. He stated that although he felt that the AVC should not be considered a Communist front organization, he knew that there had been Communist groups active in the AVC. He advised that he had played a semi-active part in the anti-Communist group in Washington, and that the so-called Communist group seemed to be lead by one ~~DOUG ROSENBERG~~, whom he had met at the home of the REDMONTS. REMINGTON also recalled meeting ~~ROTHENBERG~~ at a party given by ~~ROTHENBERG~~ in honor of JOAN REDMONT in the Spring of 1946. (~~ROTHENBERG~~ is the brother of BERNARD REDMONT's wife, JOAN). He is also President of the AVC Chapter at George Washington University.

On one occasion, REMINGTON recalled having lunch with two men whom he knew while employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. These men were JOHNNY ~~FRANZ~~ and "CHICK" ~~ALBERT~~. During this luncheon ~~ALBERT~~ appeared not to like the way the war was going in Europe and seemed to be very anti-British. REMINGTON got the impression that ~~ALBERT~~ might be a Communist. He could not recall the date of this luncheon, but believed it to be before Germany invaded Russia.

REMINGTON stated that in February 1947, he made a trip to New York, which was probably well known to the FBI, and inasmuch as he felt that his actions on this trip might be suspicious, he wanted to explain them. He stated that ~~ROBERT KLEIMAN~~ of the World Report Magazine asked him to pick up some books at the "Four Continents" bookstore, which was described by REMINGTON as the official Russian bookstore in New York City. REMINGTON enumerated a number of books dealing with Russian history, which KLEIMAN wanted for research purposes because he was anticipating going to Moscow to report the Ministers Conference for World Report Magazine. REMINGTON recalled that he had difficulty in locating these books, and in his efforts contacted the Workers Bookshop, Barnes and Noble Bookstore, Macy's Bookstore, Brentano's and Scribner's. He stated that he was told at the Four Continents Bookstore to contact a Mrs. ~~ROSEN~~ of the

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International Book Service, Riverside Drive, New York. He did not go to this address, but did contact them telephonically and was told by Mr. ROSEN that they had several thousand books about Russia. He subsequently gave this latter address to KLEIMAN.

REMINGTON was again questioned about his contacts with HELEN and pertinent information developed was reported to the Bureau by letter dated April 23, 1947, which incorporated the signed statement of REMINGTON.

Regarding his association with BERNARD S. REDMONT, REMINGTON stated that he first met REDMONT in the Fall of 1940 at the home of the "DUCKS" - who lived on 110th Street, one or two blocks east of Amsterdam in New York City. He stated that at the time REDMONT had just been chased out of Europe, where he had gone on some kind of fellowship he had received from Columbia University.

REMINGTON stated that he knew that JOE NORTH was either a Communist or at least a fellow traveler, and undoubtedly the man he knew as JOHN was a fellow traveler in view of his association with NORTH. He also advised that he knew that PM was a leftist newspaper, and that I. F. STONE was a leftist. He also stated that HELEN was a leftist, but advised that if Russia had not been on our side, he would not have talked with anyone who was a leftist. REMINGTON seemed to justify his actions in talking with these people at that time because of the fact that the United States was making every effort to get along with the leftist element in this country.

REMINGTON stated that his disagreements with his mother-in-law, ELIZABETH MOOS, stemmed from the fact that her attitude regarding the Russian invasion of Finland was the opposite of his. He stated that he was very much opposed to this invasion, while she was pro-Russian. He felt that ELIZABETH MOOS was converted to Communism by AL WARREN, a veteran of the Spanish International Brigade, who came here from Spain and lived with Mrs. MOOS. He added that WARREN

was an organizer for the Communist Party, and on one of his recent trips to New York City he saw WARREN and WARREN advised him that he, WARREN, expects to take a trip to the West Coast in the summer of 1947. REMINGTON recalled meeting EDWIN S. SMITH, CORLISS LAMONT, and PHILIP JAFFE, and others at a party he attended with ELIZABETH TOOS in New York City. He definitely remembers JAFFE because he got into an argument with him regarding Russia's participation in the Pacific end of the war.

REMINGTON stated that he had attended parties in 1940, mostly on Sunday, at the home of BILL HINCKLEY. Other persons attending these parties were RALPH MADSEL, FOWLER, and HENRIETTA. He believed that HENRIETTA might have been HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER. He stated that HINCKLEY was formerly employed by the Railroad Retirement Board and the American Red Cross, and was at one time head of the American Youth Congress, and was closely associated with JOE CADDEN and VIVIAN WEHMAN, who is CADDEN'S wife.

During the interview, REMINGTON was asked what conclusions he would make regarding a person who associated with the type of people he had been associating with, and who had been affiliated with various organizations which had been considered Communist front organizations, and he stated that if he had to make a classification of himself, he would call himself a "misguided liberal and possibly a Communist."

On April 15, 1947, while under physical surveillance, REMINGTON was observed to meet HARRY MAGDOFF and LOUIE BEAN at the corner of 15th Street and New York Avenue, as they were returning from lunch. They walked from 15th Street to the State Department Building, where REMINGTON parted from MAGDOFF and BEAN. Upon questioning, REMINGTON stated that he knew MAGDOFF when he was employed at the War Production Board and added that JAY DEISS, a former neighbor at Tauxemont, had told him that MAGDOFF had left the Department of Commerce and was now employed by the Bureau of the Budget. At the time he volunteered no further information concerning these persons.

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At the conclusion of the interview on April 22, 1947, REMINGTON was asked if he would sign a statement regarding his association with persons connected with this case, and he agreed to sign a statement prepared either by himself or the interviewing agents. Subsequently, a statement was prepared and he returned to the Washington Field Office on the morning of April 23, 1947 and signed a prepared statement in which he made certain minor changes. This statement is quoted in the following:

"Washington, D. C.

April 23, 1947

"I, WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON, voluntarily make the following statement to WILLIAM R. CORNELISON, OSCAR H. SELLS and KENNERLY R. CORBETT, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No force, threats or duress has been used to induce me to make this statement. I have been informed that it may be used in Court against me.

"I was born in New York City on October 25, 1917. I was employed in the War Production Board of the U. S. Government from approximately February, 1942, until April, 1944, when I entered the U. S. Navy.

"I first became acquainted with JOE NORTH, Editor of 'New Masses' magazine due to the fact that he lived next door to my mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH MOOS in New York. During visits to my mother-in-law's home I saw NORTH at times when he called at my mother-in-law's house. Sometime during the winter of 1942 NORTH introduced me and my wife, ANN, to a man whom I know only as 'JOHN.' I have forgotten the last name by which he was introduced. This introduction occurred during a luncheon in the vicinity of 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City. Subsequently, during the winter and spring of 1942 my wife, ANNE, and I had dinner at a place I believe was Schrafts Restaurant at 4th Avenue and 31st Street, New York City, with the JOHN to whom JOE NORTH had introduced me, and a woman whom JOHN introduced as HELEN and whom I believed to be JOHN'S wife. During this meeting, JOHN intimated to me that he

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"was writing a book about the potentialities of United States 'war production,' and we discussed various aspects of war production problems in this country, having some discussion in particular regarding statements being made at that time by KNUPTSON and other high Government officials in reference to the amount of war material that should be produced during the year 1942. JOHN seemed to doubt that the United States could live up to these predictions while I took the opposite point of view. JOHN seemed to be very interested in my point of view and suggested that he would like to talk to me again when I was in New York. I told him that I did not go to New York regularly and at that point HELEN suggested that she would like to see me when she came to Washington inasmuch as she went there frequently, in connection with her work.

"Throughout my association with HELEN I was under the impression that she was a reporter for PM newspaper. I gave HELEN my office and home telephone numbers. JOHN gave me the impression that he too would be interested in any background information or guidance which I gave to HELEN in connection with what she described as her newspaper reporting. He said it would assist him in the preparation of his book. Some time between two weeks and two months after this dinner in New York with JOHN and HELEN, I was contacted by telephone in Washington by HELEN. At first I did not recall who she was and asked her, 'HELEN who?' She said 'HELEN JOHNSON' and mentioned the dinner in New York. I then remembered her and agreed to meet her on the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue or 14th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. After this first meeting I recall meeting her from five to six times altogether at either Whelan's Drugstore at 14th Street and Pennsylvania, N.W., a cafeteria in that same vicinity, the Mellon Art Gallery, and the corner of 7th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. On the last one of these meetings I believe I was accompanied by BERNARD S. REUMONT, whom I will discuss later in this statement.

"During these meetings with HELEN she asked questions and was particularly interested in the same things that JOHN had discussed with me at the dinner in New York. She was interested in the control of raw materials, that is,

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how raw materials were to be channeled away from less important uses into the most important uses. She was specifically interested in methods of 'priorities control', 'production requirement plan,' and the Controlled Materials Plan. I told her a great deal about methods of material control, explaining them in as much detail as I knew and I also gave her press releases and other information regarding these plans. I recall that during that period of time great effort was being made by the War Production Board to familiarize manufacturers and other persons concerned with various aspects of these plans. During these meetings I was quite cautious about security rules and in my discussions with HELEN confined myself to public information. I did not have access to secret information although I did have access to some confidential material.

"In addition to discussing potential war production various newspaper articles came into the discussion and on some occasions I could confirm or deny as the case might be the truth or accuracy of some particular article. I recall one article which stated that the United States would not produce the President's goal of 125,000 airplanes during that year by a wide margin. HELEN questioned me about this article. She seemed to be in doubt as to whether or not the United States could produce that number of airplanes. In this instance I said that I was considerably more optimistic than the writer of the article, and that I felt it was technically possible to produce almost that number of planes, if the Army and Navy did not decide they would prefer less planes and more of something else. We also discussed various personalities in the news, particularly news items relating to persons employed by the War Production Board, and I advised HELEN that certain War Production Board officials were doing an excellent job for the war effort and consequently should not be criticized by PM. I recall that at various times I gave HELEN scraps of paper on which were written the correct spelling of names of persons we were discussing, and their titles in the War Production Board. I also recall that in these discussions HELEN frequently took notes. I did not consider this unusual inasmuch as I considered her a newspaper reporter.

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"I contacted HELEN on only one occasion in New York after the initial introduction to her. She had previously given me a telephone number and asked me to contact her when I was in New York. At Christmas in 1942 HELEN gave me and my wife, ANNE, a Christmas present consisting of a necktie and a lorchief. She never gave me any money nor did she ever offer to pay my expenses on the trips to New York. I recall giving her money consisting of a nickel or a dime on several occasions in Washington in payment for copies of the Daily Worker and PM. I also loaned her one dollar on one occasion but she later repaid me.

"On one occasion HELEN asked me some question about South America and I told her that I didn't know anything about South America but suggested that BERNARD S. REDMONT, who worked at the Office of Inter-American Affairs, might be able to provide her with this information. Subsequently, I believe I arranged for HELEN to be introduced to REDMONT or introduced him to her myself. I do not recall which. I do remember having lunch with HELEN and REDMONT on one occasion and may have been accompanied by REDMONT on some occasions when I met HELEN in Washington. I never accompanied REDMONT to any meeting with HELEN in New York.

"These contacts extended over a period of the winter of 1942 until, as I recall, to the spring of 1943, or possibly later. I have not been contacted by HELEN or by any person I had reason to believe was associated with HELEN since my entry into the U. S. Navy.

"A photograph has been exhibited to me by Special Agents CORNELISON, SELLS and CORDETT, which I have identified as being that of the person I knew and referred to herein as HELEN.

"I have read the above statement, consisting of five pages, and have made some additions and corrections which I have initialed. To the best of my knowledge and belief, this statement with the corrections, is true and accurate.

/s/ William W. Remington

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"Witnessed:

"WILLIAM R. CORNELISON
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"OSCAR H. SELLS
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation".

When REMINGTON returned to the Washington Field Office on the morning of April 23, 1947, he gave the following additional information:

He stated that JOE NORTH came to Washington when he, REMINGTON, lived on N Street in October, 1940, and during his visits to Washington he saw many people. On one occasion he called REMINGTON'S wife, ANNE, and came to the REMINGTON home for dinner. He stated that he knew NORTH was in Washington in 1931 covering the Veterans' bonus march for a magazine with the idea that a revolution was going to break out in Washington, D. C. at that time, and to elude any Special Agents who might be following or looking for him. NORTH did not come from New York on the train, but flew down on a plane. REMINGTON voluntarily offered his services to help uncover any other members or groups connected with instant case, and even suggested that he might make an effort to place himself where he could come in contact with JOE NORTH to see if NORTH would try to introduce him to someone else, who is still active in espionage work. He added that in the event he was ever contacted again by anyone seeking information, he would immediately contact the nearest FBI Office.

REMINGTON advised that the reason for his present predicament could be based on two mistakes he had made; namely, a bad marriage, and the fact that he always took an abstract view of things; and he expects to pay for these mistakes either directly or indirectly the rest of his life.

In his association with HENRY WARE, he stated that he had heard WARE make very critical remarks against Russia, but cannot understand the company he continues to keep. REMINGTON would not elaborate on these remarks

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concerning WARE. Regarding ROBERT DAVENPORT, REMINGTON stated that he did not believe DAVENPORT was a Communist; however, he was an extreme liberal and he associates with questionable people. He stated that ROBERT LEH'AN was not and has never been a Communist. However, he has a brother who participates in front organizations. He could not recall LEH'AN'S brother's first name.

Regarding REMINGTON'S membership in the American Veterans Committee, he offered to attend the meetings of this organization and try to obtain the names of those members in the AVC who voted against the ousting of Communists. He stated that if he were successful in getting these names he would turn them over to the Washington Field Office. REMINGTON also suggested that maybe the Bureau could use his services upon the return of BERNARD S. REDMONT to this country.

Upon the conclusion of this interview, REMINGTON was asked if he would advise this office when he changes his address or job and he stated that he would be very glad to do so.

On April 24, 1947, REMINGTON contacted Special Agent WILLIAM R. CORNELISON by telephone and stated that he had again received a request from the Atomic Energy Commission to submit his application for employment with that organization, and that he would like to have a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission talk with Agent CORNELISON so he could be apprised of REMINGTON'S background. REMINGTON was advised that under no circumstances could information be given to anyone at the Atomic Energy Commission unless the Commission had requested such an investigation to be made by the FBI and that this would have to come through official channels. In this regard REMINGTON stated that he would not file his application with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Subsequent to the interview described above, REMINGTON wrote four letters addressed to CORNELISON, wherein information was set out, believed by REMINGTON to have been of interest to the FBI. When these letters were received, CORNELISON is on record as having telephoned

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SECRET

REMINGTON to advise him that any information furnished by him in this connection must be on his own initiative, and although the FBI is not requesting that he furnish information, it will be received if given. Instant letters are quoted in the following:

"1717 Riggs Place N.W.
Washington 9, D.C.
May 31, 1947

"Mr. Cornellison
Washington, D.C. Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Dear Mr. Cornellison_

"You were not available at your office today by telephone, so I am writing you a note. It is usually difficult for me to call you from my desk during office hours because there are other people in the same room. That is why it is more convenient for me to leave this at your office.

"When I last saw you I indicated a concern about the presumably Communist minority in the American Veterans Committee. As I assume you already know, I have been to only one meeting of the A.V.C. since that time, but I have talked to some of my friends about it.

"Many anti-Communist A.V.C. members feel that the chapter at George Washington University is dominated by a Communist clique - including Don Rothenberg about whom we have talked.

"In the main chapter here in Washington there is a group, that I am told numbers a maximum of 50 or 60, who seem to follow the Communist line. At the meeting I attended the main spokesman for this group (which included perhaps 5 or 10 that evening) was a stocky fellow in his early or middle twenties called Poppel or Topol (I'm not sure of the spelling). I am told that a Morton (perhaps - Martin or Marvin Hoffman is also a leader in this bloc.

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"If you want me to seek out the names of others through friends, and perhaps by consistent attendance at A.V.C. meetings etc. I will. If you do, I should think that my unsupported and subjective impressions would be worth little. Wouldn't you want the context of discussion, and the positions taken by those who strike me as Communistic?

"I have no idea whether or not you are interested in what might be considered the non-ideological type of corruption among federal employees. In case you are, perhaps I should add that I think (and I'm probably wrong) there is a possibility of unethical practices among the 'Washington Associates' who have an office near 9th & F Streets N.W. (930-F DI-3772). Apparently a few men, including some government employees who are at pains to conceal their affiliations, have formed a concern to represent clients in dealing with the government. One of the full-time associates named PETER HOWELL told me in a social gathering that he felt no ethical compunctions against doing anything that pays him money. I think he meant it - for himself and for other associates as well. There is a possibility, in my mind at least, that some members of this group still employed by the federal government are being paid from private sources for services rendered in connection with their official duties. Let me emphasize again that this is a very flimsy suspicion on my part.

"Sincerely,

"WILLIAM W. REMINGTON".

"1717 Riggs Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.
October 6, 1947

"Mr. Cornhillson
Washington Area Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

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"Dear Mr. Corneilson:

"Since I last wrote to you there have been no meetings of Washington Chapter 1 of the American Veterans Committee where I heard individual members take clear positions on matters of policy. However, in connection with the Chapter 1 elections next week, I have discussed the slate of nominees with a few of my friends. According to them, the following men have rather consistently followed the Communist Party line in the A.V.C.:

"Julius Topol, Hubert Leckie, Don Wallace,
Bob Schwartz

"(note) I am not sure that these names are spelled correctly

"There are apparently several others in the organization who take a similar position, but as yet I do not know their names. As I learn them, and as they take specific positions on points of policy which illustrate their beliefs, I will write further.

"Probably I should emphasize that I do not know Leckie, Wallace, and Schwartz even by sight. My statement that they have followed the Communist Party line is based on the judgement of men I trust, but I cannot prove it. In the case of Topol, I have a judgement of my own, and I have described to you the basis for it.

"A few days ago I got a call from a woman (Mrs. DON ROTHENBERG) reporter for Trans-Radio News following a press conference given by my supervisor at the President's Committee on Foreign Aid. She had attended the Conference, had called him for further information, and was referred to me. At the end of the conversation she asked me if I were the Mr. Remington whom she had met at Bernard Redmont's. She ultimately identified herself as the wife of Don Rothenberg. I was pretty chilly on the phone after that, but she said she and her husband would like to see me sometime. I have a strong disinclination to see them for a variety of reasons. However, you once asked

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
 MYS DON 1204876 EMPLOYED BY
 (EMPL. CARD)
 TRANS-RADIO NEWS

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me if any of JOE NORTH'S friends called me to be polite to them and let you know. What should I do if the Rothenbergs call me?

"Her call from Trans-Padio News reminded me of another reporter from the same organization whom I met at Redmont's house the same evening I met Mrs. Rothenberg. He is very slender, medium height, with short blondish hair as nearly as I recollect. He strongly defended the USSR in the general conversation, and I got the vague impression he might be a Communist. I do not know whether it is coincidence or not that two persons of similar outlook work for the same organization. A few months ago I think I saw him walking on 17 St. near Pennsylvania Ave. but I never can be sure of identifying a person I've seen once before.

"As I told you in April, I do not believe that Joe North or his friends will ever again make any overtures to me. North knows my convictions, and never would have introduced me to his friends except at the height of the war-time alliance between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. I have been debating the matter in my mind for months, and if you want me to, I would be willing deliberately to renew my acquaintance with North on the chance that he might introduce me to more of his friends. I could not pretend to become converted to a pro-Communist or pro-Russian point of view. I would not be successful and would not be willing to play a role that required me to act or talk things I don't believe. But I would be willing to see North and try to get introduced to his friends to find out who they are for your purposes. It might be possible to arouse their interest by telling them things which you devised in advance.

"If you wish to explore possibilities along these lines, please let me know. Probably there is nothing I can do to help. But I want to offer anything I can because I feel so strongly that the Communist Party is a menace, and because it occurs to me that my acquaintance with North could conceivably be useful to you.

"As I told you on the telephone last week, I still live at 1717 Riggs Place N.W. My office is still at the

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Council of Economic Advisers in the Old State Building,
but the room location has been shifted from #63 to #335.
I also spend part of my time in 5327 Commerce Building.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

"P.S. In checking through my address file for your address to confirm it before typing the envelope, I ran across the enclosed card giving the current address of Raphael Scobey, a former OPA employee. I did not know him there except as a man in the person~~ell~~ department who referred applicants to the office I was in. But I found out later he is a friend of Redmont's. I met him at an A.V.C. party here in Washington last summer. We talked, and he left me his address which I am passing on to you because he talked most vigorously against the Truman doctrine and Marshall Plan. That, plus his friendship with Redmont, and the fact that he told me he is currently in the export business specializing apparently in selling to Russia, makes me think you may wish to check up on him.

/s/ "WR
W.R."

The card enclosed by REMINGTON reads as follows:

"R. G. Scobey, 150 W. 57th, N.Y.C. CO 5-0573."

"1717 Riggs Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.
October 8, 1947

"Mr. Cornelison
Washington Field Office
FBI, Dept. of Justice

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"Dear Mr. Cornelison:

"In my last letter to you I mention a Mr. 'Don Wallace', adding that I was not sure of the spelling. That name should have been spelled Don/Wallance apparently.

"Sincerely,

"WILLIAM W. REYNOLDS".

"1717 Riggs Place N.W.
Washington, D. C.
November 2, 1947

"Mr. Cornelison
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Dear Mr. Cornelison:

"Reading newspaper stories about communists in Hollywood reminded me of a remark made by John Gales, as I believe you call him, when I was introduced to him in New York City by Joseph North. In the course of just making conversation he made a remark about some movie that was coming to New York. I've forgotten what movie, and what he said about it. But I do remember asking him either why he felt the way he did, or how he knew about it, if he hadn't seen it yet. He said that a good friend of his had told him all about it. In the course of the very brief conversation he got rather huffy and annoyed in defending his position and dragged in his friend's name. When I looked blank, because the name meant nothing to me, he added, 'He's the son of the famous writer'. Looking back on it, I can't remember clearly enough to swear this is true, but I think the name was ~~Lardner~~.

"If either Don ~~Bethen~~burg or his wife ever call me again, as I indicated they might in my last letter to you,

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I would strongly prefer not to see them. Presumably it would be of no direct use to you, so I will not. I asked you about it only because you specifically asked me to 'play along' and let you know immediately if any of Joe North's friends ever call me - which I will do with pleasure. I was not sure if Rothenburg fell in that category or not.

"In our last telephone conversation you mentioned that when I write you or call you about something that I think may interest you, I am doing it on my own. I cannot imagine any other basis it could be on. When I see or hear things that I believe may indicate a communist frame of mind in anyone, I think you and your organization should know about it so that you can determine whether or not investigation is warranted. I am just as eager as you are to help rid this country of communists and their sympathizers (and I think my feelings on this matter may well be even more intense than yours, largely because of my experience with my wife which has been six hellish years ending up with the loss of everything I have loved and believed in). This is the only basis on which I have volunteered information to you. It is a pretty strong basis.

"Sincerely,

/s/ "William W. Remington

"William W. Remington".

The originals of the above described documents have been furnished the New York Office as indicated in the following:

1. Washington Field letter dated December 18, 1950 transmitted the original notes made by agents during interviews with REMINGTON, also the original statement signed by REMINGTON and furnished Washington Field agents.

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2. Washington Field letter dated January 19, 1951 transmitted photostatic copies of reports prepared by Washington Field describing interviews with REMINGTON in April 1947.

3. Washington Field letter dated January 27, 1951 transmitted original copies of four letters addressed to WILLIAM CORNELISON by REMINGTON in 1947.

WILLIAM CORNELISON appeared at the Washington Field Office on January 27, 1951 and read the REMINGTON trial summaries for the dates January 25 and 26, 1951, wherein allegations made by REMINGTON are described and indicating that during his interview by FBI agents in April 1947, Bureau agents informed him ELIZABETH BENTLEY was an espionage agent; that twenty to twenty-five per cent of the employees of the Federal Government in Washington were Communists, and that during the interview, agents "bamboozled" him out of equanimity. CORNELISON categorically denied all accusations made by REMINGTON. He said the verbal instructions received from E. A. TAMM in April 1947 to all agents interviewing Gregory subjects were specific in advising that no methods should be used which could be construed as duress in any form. CORNELISON said the interview was conducted in a courteous manner, and at the conclusion of the interview, REMINGTON volunteered acknowledgement of the courtesy he had been shown. He said at no time during interviews was REMINGTON furnished with information in possession of the FBI concerning REDMONT. The only inference to the subject of espionage was made at the outset of the interview when REMINGTON was advised that the reason for his being questioned concerned espionage and the possibility of his having been involved.

CORNELISON recalls no other statements made by any of the agents which was informative to REMINGTON. The name "BENTLEY" was never mentioned. REMINGTON was asked if he knew JOE NORTH. He replied he was a friend of his mother-in-law. Asked then if he knew anyone by the name of HELEN or JOE, he replied that he did, and that NORTH introduced JOHN and HELEN to him. A picture of BENTLEY was shown

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REMINGTON and he identified it as the woman he knew as HELEN. No statement was made by interviewing agents that HELEN was known to the FBI as an espionage agent. REMINGTON was asked what his association was with REDMONT, and whether REMINGTON knew REDMONT to have had any association with HELEN. This was the sole statement made introducing that line of questioning and the interview from that point logically pursued a course indicated by REMINGTON'S remarks regarding REDMONT. CORNELISON flatly denies he ever made any kind of statement to REMINGTON relative to the number of Communists in the employ of the Government. No instructions were ever given REMINGTON relative to the alleged confidential nature of the interview. CORNELISON is of the opinion REMINGTON was free to tell anyone about his interviews with the FBI, but if advice had been asked, CORNELISON said he would have made no statement to REMINGTON one way or the other.

REMINGTON was never "bamboozled" or frightened out of equanimity, but was accorded the same consideration and treatment which would have been offered an innocent individual. CORNELISON said it is true that at one time during the interview REMINGTON lost his equanimity and recalled this occurred when REMINGTON was asked concerning NORTH'S introduction of HELEN and JOHN to him. It was observed that he was visibly shaken and upset emotionally. CORNELISON recalls that REMINGTON blanched completely at the mention of this meeting. REMINGTON was not "bamboozled" to cause this reaction, but merely asked whether NORTH had ever introduced him to anyone named HELEN or JOHN. CORNELISON insists that REMINGTON volunteered to serve as an informant, volunteered to advise the FBI should he be contacted further by HELEN, and volunteered to place himself in a position whereby NORTH could put him in touch with others who might still be active in espionage work. REMINGTON also volunteered the names of persons he thought were Communists and offered to give more as he might learn of them. He also offered his services to the Bureau upon the return of REDMONT to the United States. CORNELISON said he is prepared to name REMINGTON a fanatical liar and deny all accusations outlined in the foregoing.

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Former Special Agent, OSCAR H. SELLS, presently a Central Intelligence Agency employee, was contacted at his home, 4547 Indian Rock Terrace, NW, Washington, on January 27, 1951, and allowed to read the REMINGTON trial summaries for January 25 and 26. SELLS categorically denied all accusations made by REMINGTON. SELLS refreshed his memory from photostatic copies of signed statements and notes of interviews furnished by REMINGTON in April 1947. He advised that on April 15, 1947 he, together with former SA WILLIAM CORNELISON, and SA KENNERLY CORBETT, interviewed REMINGTON at the Washington Field Office of the FBI. He stated that again on April 22, 1947, he, with aforementioned persons, again interviewed REMINGTON at the Washington Field Office; however, he believes that he, SELLS, may not have been present at the entire interview on April 22. On April 23, he advised that CORNELISON called him to the room where REMINGTON was being interviewed in connection with the signed statement he furnished that date and he, SELLS, acted as a witness for this statement, but took practically no part in whatever interview was conducted on that date. SELLS stated that REMINGTON was not given any information other than that which he could deduce from the type of questions asked. SELLS advised that his notes do not reflect any information on REDMONT, but he distinctly recalled that no information was given to REMINGTON by SELLS to the effect that REDMONT was a Communist. If REMINGTON drew this conclusion it was solely on the strength that he was questioned as to his, REMINGTON'S, connection with REDMONT as to REDMONT'S associations, background, and activities. SELLS advised that there was nothing said or done by him which would in any way stampede REMINGTON into believing that REDMONT was a Communist.

Concerning the statement by REMINGTON that he was informed that BENTLEY was an espionage agent, SELLS advised that any inference drawn by REMINGTON during the interview was only a result of legitimate questions relative to his contacts with BENTLEY, such as his associations, etc. SELLS stated that at no time, either by statement, or by any inference, did he indicate to REMINGTON in any manner that there were any communists in the Government or any information to indicate that any percentage of the Government was

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infiltrated by Communists. He continued that no effort was made to extract any promises about anything from REMINGTON.

Concerning the first interview, SELLS advised that REMINGTON was contacted at his home, and REMINGTON himself suggested going to the Washington Field Office because his room was too small for the interview. After this first interview, SELLS stated that REMINGTON complimented the agents on the favorable treatment afforded him. REMINGTON voluntarily called the Office later and came in to make corrections and additions to information previously furnished. He did not furnish a statement on the first or second interview, but rather came to the Office at a later date, and during all interviews, it was made plain to him that he could leave at any time and did not have to be interviewed or furnish a statement. SELLS advised that the aforementioned telephone call made by REMINGTON to the Washington Field Office was not received by him and he has no first hand knowledge of what transpired. SELLS is able to state that during the interviews with REMINGTON, at which he was present, no statements were made by interviewing agents attributed to them by REMINGTON during current testimony.

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In an application for a commission in the United States Naval Reserve dated April 10, 1944, REMINGTON stated in part as follows:

"My work with the War Production Board, particularly with the Planning Committee and also with the Orders and Regulations Bureau, required that I be familiar with the following kinds of information, both on an over-all and plant-by-plant basis:

- "1) Production goal, current output, and inventories of
 - a) airplanes by types, companies and plants
 - b) airplane components such as engines, radio, synchronizing equipment, armament, etc., by types and models, companies and plants
 - c) radar equipment
 - d) many aspects of the 'Manhattan Project'
 - e) naval craft and equipment

"2) Advance notice of design changes of aircraft and naval vessels and equipment which had repercussions on material and component requirements, and on production schedules.

23) Advance notice of such actions as the 'Landing Craft Directive,' contract cutbacks, and other program changes.

"For over two years I have handled this kind of data with perfect discretion. The determination that it was appropriate for me to handle all types of classified information in the War Production Board was made, I should add, after an exceptionally careful investigation by the civilian investigatory agencies."

In this application REMINGTON also refers to his previous association with various organizations and activities at Dartmouth College, including groups for Aid to China, Sanctions Against Italy, Foreign Intervention in Spain, Peace Organizations, American Student Union (which REMINGTON recalled having assisted in some of its efforts to aid China and to secure sanctions against Italy.)

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The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

In this application, REMINGTON states that while at Columbia University in New York City in 1939, he spent about one hour a week compiling data for the American Youth Congress from Government publications on apprenticeship training, vocational preparation and job opportunities for young men and women. He stated that he refused to join the American Youth Congress, however. He stated that his work for the American Youth Congress occurred just prior to the Russian invasion of Finland and 'when a national meeting of the Youth Congress in the winter of 1939-1940 followed the Communist Party line on this issue, my wife and I discontinued all research for the organization.' It might be noted that in this statement, REMINGTON also makes reference to the activities of himself and his wife in connection with the Washington Cooperative Bookshop and the American Peace Mobilization.

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PART VII

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VII. INDIVIDUALS WHO INVESTIGATION
REFLECTS MAY HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE COMMUNIST AFFILIATIONS OF
REMINGTON AND HIS ESPIONAGE
ACTIVITY DURING HIS RESIDENCE
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is to be noted that ANN REMINGTON has mentioned BERNARD S. REDMONT and JOAN ROTHEMBERG REDMONT as friends of the REMINGTONS and that ELIZABETH BENTLEY has stated that REDMONT was introduced to her by REMINGTON and that she obtained information from him which came into his possession at the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD S. REDMONT
Paris, France

During the course of another investigation by the FBI, BERNARD S. REDMONT was interviewed on August 28, 1948. REDMONT stated he was well aware that an investigation was being conducted concerning espionage activities and stated that he had issued a statement to the press sometime in July 1948, which was in effect a denial that he had ever been involved in any espionage activities. REDMONT furnished a copy of this statement which is set forth below:

"The young lady, according to newspaper accounts, says I never gave her anything, so that makes it pretty clear.

"I am not now and never have been a Communist, as everyone who knows me will attest.

"Some six years ago or so, when I was a news editor in the newsroom of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, editing shortwave broadcasts for Latin America, a young lady interviewed me three or four times about our new broadcasts and programs.

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"She said her name was HELEN JOHNSON and that she did articles and research for 'PM' and other publications. We discussed only material that was available and given to hundreds of other newspaper reporters and agencies, and that could have been gotten by listening to the radio any day of the week. I never handled any other kind of material, and would not have divulged any secret material, even if I had.

"I suppose this alleged Miss JOHNSON is Miss BENTLEY, but as she herself says, she never got anything from me.

"During most of the time Miss JOHNSON-BENTLEY says she was working in an espionage ring, I was a sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps. I fought overseas in the Pacific and was wounded in action in defense of my country, my home and my family. I fought for the principles of democracy which this nation represents and which I cherish, and I am ready to defend them once again, if ever the call comes.

"I am shocked that men of integrity and honor should be subjected to having their hard-earned reputations and names sullied by unsubstantiated character assassination. But I am confident that the American tradition of fair play will permit all reasonable Americans to get the truth."

REDMONT identified a photograph of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as an individual known to him as HELEN JOHNSON. He stated he met this individual sometime in 1942 or 1943 in Washington, D. C., and believed her to be a reporter for the newspaper "TM" as well as other newspapers. REDMONT stated he could not recall the circumstances surrounding his introduction to BENTLEY. He recalled that she had told him she was desirous of obtaining information concerning the CIAA broadcast to South America. At the time he met BENTLEY, he was working in the Press Division of the CIAA. REDMONT stated he did not recall meeting any individuals through BENTLEY. He said he did not remember having met an individual named JACOB GOLOS, whose photograph was exhibited to him.

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REDMONT declared any information he had furnished to BENTLEY could have been obtained from any other reporter or by any individual listening to the shortwave broadcast emanating from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs offices. REDMONT stated that while stationed in Washington, D. C., he was acquainted with WILLIAM REMINGTON, who in 1943 was employed by the U. S. Government in several agencies. REDMONT said he did not recall having met BENTLEY through REMINGTON although such was possible, and he did not recall having discussed BENTLEY (HELEN JOHNSON) or her activities with REMINGTON. REDMONT stated categorically that he was not and had never been a member of the Communist Party.

On July 21, 1950, BERNARD S. REDMONT was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office. He recited essentially the same information he gave in his previous interview regarding his association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY and stated there was nothing more to tell, insisting that "the whole thing is preposterous."

He denied ever knowing the REMINGTONS were Communists and averred that REMINGTON gave every indication of not being a Communist. He denied that either he himself or his wife were Communists. He could offer no explanation as to why REMINGTON would have referred to him as being possibly a Communist in Senate sub-committee testimony and stated that after hearing of this his opinion had not changed. When the question was brought up of whether any letter had been received by him in South America from BILL or ANN REMINGTON after ELIZABETH BENTLEY made her original allegation concerning REMINGTON, for the purpose of REMINGTON and REDMONT having the same story concerning their relationship with BENTLEY, REDMONT showed some signs of concern. He, however, blandly stated he could not recall any such letter, but that perhaps his wife had received one but he had no recollection. He admitted a person would be unlikely to forget such a circumstance, but declined either to admit or deny receipt of any such communication. He stated he had not been in touch with REMINGTON in any way since he went to South America in 1946. He stated even if he were under oath his story would remain the same in every respect. He expressed

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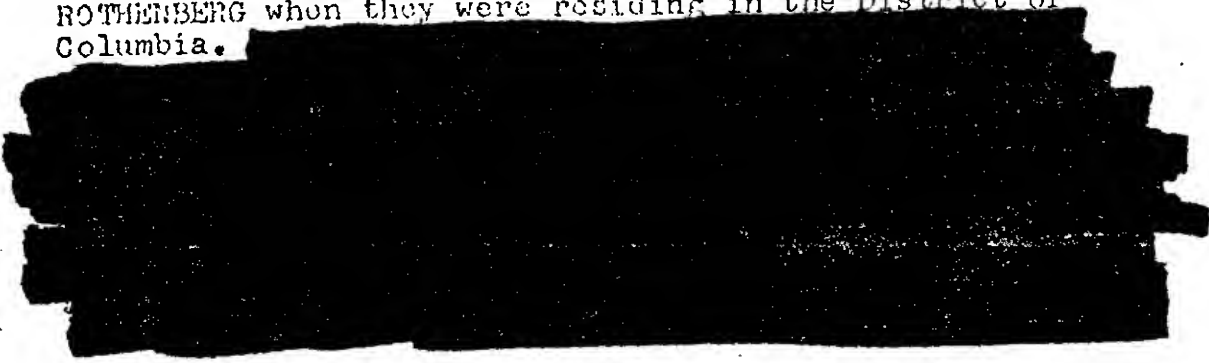
concern as to the fact that the Army would not clear him as a correspondent, and indicated his immediate future activities were indefinite because he did not know the desires of his employer.

It is to be noted that when REDMONT was interviewed on July 21, 1950 he stated he was employed by "U.S. News and World Report", Washington, D. C., as their Regional Editor in Paris, France.

On April 23, 1947 WILLIAM REMINGTON voluntarily furnished a signed statement to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.


REMINGTON stated that in connection with his association with HELEN (ELIZABETH BENTLEY,) that she had made inquiry of him on South American matters. He suggested that BERNARD S. REDMONT, who worked in the office of Inter-American Affairs, might be able to provide HELEN with the information she desired. REMINGTON stated that he recalled arranging an introduction of HELEN to REDMONT and also remembers having lunch with HELEN and REDMONT in Washington, D. C.

The files of the Passport Division, Department of State, reflect that REDMONT'S wife, known as JOAN ROTHENBERG, has a brother, DONALD ROTHENBERG. A confidential informant, of known reliability, who will not furnish a signed statement or appear before a Loyalty Hearing Board, and who was closely associated with BERNARD REDMONT during his residence in Washington, advised on a number of occasions that BERNARD REDMONT and his wife were constantly associated with DONALD ROTHENBERG when they were residing in the District of Columbia.



[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON testified before the United States Senate Investigations Sub-Committee, Committee on Expenditures, in the Executive Department, in the Executive Session, Friday, July 30, 1948, concerning his alleged Communist activity. In the course of his testimony REMINGTON made the following statements which are being quoted from page 1875 of a copy of the official transcript compiled by the U. S. Government Printing Office entitled "Hearings Regarding Communism in the U. S. Government - Part 1".

[REDACTED]

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REMINGTON and REDMONT. She said that to the best of her knowledge there was never a break as such in the friendship. She said that after the ELIZABETH BENTLEY story became public in 1947, REMINGTON had directed her to write to REDMONT in South America, and she had typed a letter at REMINGTON'S direction for the purpose of having REDMONT'S story square with that of REMINGTON. She said she is quite certain REMINGTON and REDMONT later met in New York to further discuss their relative positions with respect to their relationship to their past association with ELIZABETH BENTLEY. She said she has no knowledge of what transpired at this meeting or if they at that time decided for reason of expediency to make no further contact with each other.

ANN REMINGTON explained that REMINGTON is unscrupulous and utterly without conscience in denouncing his friends or family if by doing so he can improve his own position or can lend further credence to the alibi he is giving concerning his activities in the Communist Party and his associations with ELIZABETH BENTLEY.

ANN REMINGTON said she feels certain that on the occasion of instant testimony, REMINGTON felt it inexpedient to admit a present friendship with anyone who was under similar suspicion and for that reason did not hesitate in referring to REDMONT as an ex-friend.

BERNARD S. REDMONT, when interviewed July 21, 1950 at Washington, D. C., recited essentially the same statement he gave on interview in 1948 regarding his connection with ELIZABETH BENTLEY and stated there was nothing more to tell, insisting that "the whole thing is preposterous." REDMONT denied ever knowing WILLIAM and ANN REMINGTON were Communists and averred, they in fact gave every indication of being not a Communist with no sympathy for Communism. He denied he himself or his wife, JOAN, were ever Communists. He could offer no explanation as to why REMINGTON would have referred to him as being possibly a Communist in Senate Sub-Committee testimony.

REDMONT stated after learning of testimony of REMINGTON before a Senate Sub-Committee that his opinion

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of REMINGTON is not changed. He expressed the opinion that REMINGTON must have been under considerable pressure to have been forced into making such remarks about him. When questioned directly as to whether he had ever received a letter in South America from WILLIAM or ANN REMINGTON after the BENTLEY disclosures, for the purpose of getting the REMINGTON and REDMONT stories squared, REDMONT showed some signs of concern, however, he blandly stated that he could not recall any such letter, that perhaps his wife may remember receiving a letter from the REMINGTONS while in South America, but that he just had no recollection. He denied that a person would be unlikely to forget such a circumstance, but declined either to admit or deny receipt of any such communication although he stated he has not been in touch with REMINGTON in any way since he went to South America in 1946. When asked if he would like to change his story in any respect in the event he should be examined under oath, he stated his story would remain the same in every respect under any circumstances.

JOAN ROTHENBERG REDMONT, wife of BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT, was interviewed on July 31, 1950 at La Bourboule, Puy de Dôme, France, where she had been with her minor son DENIS since July 24, 1950. BERNARD REDMONT joined his family at La Bourboule on July 27, 1950.

Prior to interviewing Mrs. REDMONT, BERNARD REDMONT was interviewed briefly. He appeared extremely nervous. He stated that he had given all the facts in his possession concerning the REMINGTON case and his connections with ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to Bureau agents in Washington just prior to returning to France. He maintained that he knew BENTLEY as HELEN JOHNSON, a "PI" reporter and by no other name or identity. He denied that he was or ever had been a Communist or sympathetic with the Communist movement. He stated that on his recent trip to Washington he testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Mrs. REDMONT was less nervous and much more at ease than her husband at the time she was interviewed. She at first was reluctant to answer any questions about the REMINGTONS, saying that although she had no derogatory

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information concerning them she did not want to be in the position of "informing" on her friends.

Mrs. REDMONT stated that she first met the REMINGTONS through her husband BERNARD in the fall of 1940. At that time the REDMONTS were living in New York City after their return from Mexico. Mrs. REDMONT stated that an invitation had been extended to them by the REMINGTONS to spend a week-end at Mrs. REMINGTON'S mother's country house somewhere outside of New York City. She could not recall whether it was in Connecticut or New York State, but said that it was about an hour and a half or two hours by train from New York City.

Mrs. REDMONT stated that she and her husband lived in New York until early 1941, when they moved to Herkimer, New York, where Mr. REDMONT was employed by a newspaper. During the time they were in New York City, the REDMONTS saw very little of the REMINGTONS, according to Mrs. REDMONT. The REDMONTS remained in Herkimer until January 1942, when BERNARD REDMONT went to work in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, D. C. In Washington the REDMONTS resumed their social contact with the REMINGTONS. WILLIAM REMINGTON at that time was employed by some government agency in Washington, either OPA or WPS, Mrs. REDMONT could not recall which. Mrs. REDMONT stated that they were occasionally invited to the REMINGTONS' house in Virginia during the time the REDMONTS lived in Washington. She stated that she and ANN REMINGTON could not be described as intimate friends but that a "cordial friendship" did exist between the two families. Mrs. REDMONT stated that she admired ANN REMINGTON very much due to the manner in which she organized her household, reared her two children and found time for entertaining.

Mrs. REDMONT stated that their contacts with the REMINGTONS were not as frequent as once a week, but perhaps every three weeks or once a month. Mrs. REDMONT stated that she would describe their contacts with the REMINGTONS as "casual". She denied that the REMINGTONS by any work or action, implication or inference, revealed to her any Communist affiliation or sympathy during the entire period of their association.

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Mrs. REDMONT stated that after her husband joined the Marines in September 1943, she went to New York to live and lost contact with the REMINGTONS during that period. After BERNARD REDMONT was wounded in action in early 1944 and was hospitalized in Bethesda Naval Hospital, Mrs. REDMONT returned to Washington where they resided until the spring of 1946. BERNARD REDMONT was discharged from the Marines in September 1944. Prior to the time of his discharge and while at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, REDMONT functioned in the Public Information Office of the Bethesda Naval Hospital. After his discharge from the service, BERNARD REDMONT resumed his employment in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. He continued there until early 1946 when he took a job as Latin American correspondent for the "United States News and World Report," a David Lawrence publication.

In April 1946 BERNARD REDMONT left Washington for his assignment in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Mrs. REDMONT stated that she joined him a few weeks later. Mrs. REDMONT stated that she recalled seeing the REMINGTONS for the last time in Washington in late 1945 or early 1946. She could not recall exactly when or where she had seen them, but believed that it may have been at a good-bye party given for her by some friends in Washington. She could not recall the names of these friends or the circumstances surrounding her last contact with the REMINGTONS. She stated that since last seeing the REMINGTONS, she has not received any letters from them or had any correspondence or contact with them. In this connection, she stated that after her departure from Washington and during the time she was in Argentina, she felt rather piqued that she had not received any letters from ANN REMINGTON, although she admitted that she had not written to the REMINGTONS herself.

Mrs. REDMONT stated that she came back to the United States from Buenos Aires for home leave in the summer of 1948, and in July of that year they read in the press the disclosures of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY in which her husband's name was mentioned. She stated that BERNARD REDMONT immediately wrote and made efforts to

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appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee to clear his name. She said that BERNARD told his story to the FBI and to his employer, DAVID LAWRENCE. He was not called to testify by the House Un-American Activities Committee at that time.

Mrs. REDMONT stated that she knew nothing about the activities of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, nor any connection her husband may have had with her. She stated that her husband may have mentioned that HILLN JOHNSON was a "PM" reporter with whom he had business contact, but Mrs. REDMONT does not definitely recall that her husband did mention this to her. She added that if her husband had done so she would have attached no particular significance to the information.

Mrs. REDMONT denied that she had ever been a member of or in sympathy with the Communist Party or Communist principles. She denied that she had any knowledge of any such affiliation or sympathy on the part of her husband.

It is to be noted that ANN REMINGTON during the course of her interviews mentioned the friendship on the part of WILLIAM REMINGTON and herself with ROBERT S. LEHMAN and his wife, ALICIA LEHMAN, and their endeavor to induce LEHMAN and his wife to become members of the Communist Party.

Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT S. LEHMAN
Washington, D. C.

In May 1950 ROBERT S. LEHMAN and his wife were interviewed separately.

Mrs. ALICIA LEHMAN advised that she and her husband initially became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. REMINGTON in the summer of 1940 at Washington, D. C. Mrs. LEHMAN stated unequivocally that she considered WILLIAM REMINGTON loyal in every respect to this country, and that she never at any time felt that he favored or was even interested in Communism, much less that he could

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be a member of the Communist Party. Mrs. LEHMAN was very disparaging in her remarks concerning Mrs. REMINGTON, stating her conviction that Mrs. REMINGTON was insane. When asked as to reasons for this conviction, Mrs. LEHMAN was able to cite only that ANN REMINGTON seemed immature and mixed up at times and was under treatment by a psychiatrist. She admitted, in connection with the fact that Mrs. REMINGTON was under treatment by a psychiatrist, that such a fact did not of itself prove insanity, and admitted the fact that it was Mrs. REMINGTON who initially sought out psychiatric treatment because of her awareness that she and her husband were not getting along, and could possibly discover and resolve their differences through psychiatric investigation. She mentioned in this connection that it was through her, Mrs. LEHMAN, that ANN secured the name of her present psychiatrist, Dr. NOBLE. Mrs. LEHMAN said that she felt Mrs. REMINGTON was mixed up in her thinking, and stated that she discounted most of everything that Mrs. REMINGTON did say, for that reason.

Mrs. LEHMAN said, however, that ANN REMINGTON had said she was a Communist, gave many indications in her remarks that she was a Communist, and in fact attempted to interest Mrs. LEHMAN in joining the Communist Party, stating that she had numerous fine friends in the Party whom Mrs. LEHMAN should enjoy meeting. According to Mrs. LEHMAN (who, it may be noted, is blind), she recalls that Mrs. REMINGTON remarked, in connection with her attempts to interest Mrs. LEHMAN in Communist Party membership, that "the fact that you don't see would make it difficult to participate in Communist Party membership." Mrs. LEHMAN stated that "of course" she considered ANN'S statements merely "babblings" and did not respond to the solicitation of Communist Party membership, and in fact paid no attention to what ANN REMINGTON had said.

Mrs. LEHMAN admitted that she and ANN REMINGTON had a luncheon engagement with JOSEPH NORTH in the REMINGTON home on N Street, Northwest, sometime before June of 1941. She said that she knew NORTH was a Communist, but that she cannot recall whether WILLIAM REMINGTON was even in town at the time. She could recall such details,

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however, as the fact that ANN REMINGTON had come by and picked her up and taken her to the REMINGTON home to lunch with NORTH, and that her husband, ROBERT LEHMAN, joined them at the REMINGTON home. She further relates that during the discussion with NORTH, she can recall that she sat on the living room floor, playing with the cats, sitting right next to the armchair in which her husband ROBERT sat. She also recalled that no others were present, but could not remember whether WILLIAM REMINGTON was even there. She said that even if WILLIAM REMINGTON were there, she had no impression of him at all as to political expressions, stating that while she might have impressions of the REMINGTONS as a couple, she really thought only of ANN.

Mrs. LEHMAN did recall, however, that JOSEPH NORTH talked about the Communist Party and what it could do for liberals. She said that she and her husband, ROBERT, in conversation together following their meeting with NORTH, agreed that Communist Party membership definitely was not for them, apparently having recognized the meeting with NORTH as implying an invitation to them to join the Communist Party.

Mr. ROBERT S. LEHMAN, employed in the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, also stated unequivocally that WILLIAM REMINGTON'S loyalty to this country was of the highest sort; that he considered REMINGTON not only as not being in any way favorable to, or a member of the Communist Party, but as always having been quite anti-Communist in his views and expressions. ROBERT LEHMAN also was very disparaging of Mrs. ANN REMINGTON, stating that she was bewildered, neurotic and unbalanced mentally. When pressed as to his reasons for so describing Mrs. REMINGTON, LEHMAN admitted that he did not know what neurotic meant or how mental balance is recognized, and admitted on contemplation that he was unjust in imputing mental unbalance to Mrs. REMINGTON, finally stating that he had a personality clash with ANN REMINGTON and considered her immature and somewhat mixed up in her thinking, being inclined to be overly positive in her statements, and tending to reach wrong conclusions on sets of facts to his point of view. LEHMAN denied that either

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ANN or WILLIAM REMINGTON ever even by implication attempted to interest or recruit him into the Communist Party, stating that since he considered WILLIAM REMINGTON anti-Communist, he would have been definitely shocked at any such invitation on WILLIAM REMINGTON'S part. He said that ANN REMINGTON may have been Communistically inclined although "he never paid much attention to her."

ROBERT LEHMAN admitted having visited with JOSEPH NORTH at the REMINGTON home, and admitted knowing that NORTH was a Communist. He said that it was apparent that the REMINGTONS knew NORTH was a Communist, but said that he felt no surprise that NORTH was a guest in the REMINGTON home, stating that he felt NORTH was ANN REMINGTON'S guest and not WILLIAM REMINGTON'S. He said that he looked on NORTH merely as a curiosity since he was interested in observing the facts and statements of an actual Communist, which to him was a curiosity. He said that he did not gain the impression whatsoever that NORTH in any way attempted to interest him or his wife in joining the Communist Party, and further that he never felt that WILLIAM or ANN REMINGTON had ever even by implication attempted to interest him in joining the Communist Party. He further stated that it was not until he discussed with his wife the interview had with her by the FBI, which has been reported herein, that he had ever been informed by his wife that ANN REMINGTON stated that she was a Communist or tried to interest her in joining the Communist Party. It might be noted that these statements of LEHMAN are in contradiction to the statements of Mrs. LEHMAN who had said that she and her husband in conversation together following their meeting with NORTH agreed that Communist Party membership definitely was not for them.

ROBERT LEHMAN originally stated during instant interview that the last time he was in contact with REMINGTON was in the summer of 1949. On closer questioning he admitted having received a phone call from REMINGTON "about two weeks ago, maybe less," but denied that REMINGTON attempted to plant any seed regarding ANN'S mental condition, stating that the purpose of the call was in an attempt to place a friend of REMINGTON in

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a position in the Census Bureau.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN was reinterviewed at the Washington Field Office on July 14, 1950, having previously been interviewed on May 29, 1950.

At the outset of this second interview, it was pointed out to LEHMAN that information had been received which made it appear that the assertions which he had made previously were not correct. Specifically, it was brought to LEHMAN'S attention that, according to information received, LEHMAN could not possibly have not known that the REMINGTONS were Communists and that his close association with them would have made it patent to him that the REMINGTONS were Communists. In particular, it was mentioned to LEHMAN that he could not have failed to recognize the efforts of the REMINGTONS to interest him and his wife in becoming members of the Communist Party, especially the arrangements involving the LEHMANS' meeting with JOSEPH NORTH for the purpose of overcoming any objections LEHMAN might have had with respect to joining the Communist Party.

LEHMAN restated essentially the same assertions as he had made in the first interview, disclaiming knowledge of any Communist Party membership on the part of REMINGTON, and stating that the LEHMANS had never been approached for Communist Party recruitment by either the REMINGTONS or JOSEPH NORTH. He stated in fact that he had no recollection of JOSEPH NORTH at all, but his wife tells him he had met him.

LEHMAN was informed that it was recognized that he had simply restated his previous assertions, and was told that he was now being given an opportunity to change or amend any previous statements.

It was discussed with LEHMAN the possibility that he might be required to be examined under oath in the same premises before a Grand Jury, or in open court as in the REMINGTON perjury trial. He was asked if his story would be the same under such circumstances.

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LEHMAN pointed out that, as was doubtless known by the interviewing agents, he had sworn in an affidavit for REMINGTON'S loyalty hearing that he knew REMINGTON was not a Communist.

LEHMAN then stated in effect, "You have got me boxed. I swore in an affidavit for REMINGTON'S loyalty hearing that REMINGTON was not a Communist. Now, if I come in court and state REMINGTON was a Communist, I'll be liable for perjury on one or the other. Is there any legal way I can be 'exempted' from what I swore to in the previous affidavit?"

LEHMAN was then specifically asked whether he meant by such a statement that what he swore to in the REMINGTON loyalty hearing affidavit was not true. He answered, "That is one of the elements."

LEHMAN was advised that if he wished to amend or change any previous statements, any statement he wished to make would be received. He stated that since his wife also signed the affidavit for REMINGTON, he wished to discuss the matter with her before taking any further action and would advise the interviewing agent in the event he wished to give a further statement.

LEHMAN was again asked relative to a repeated statement that he was in a difficult position in that he was open to perjury charges no matter what he said, whether he meant that he had not told the truth in the affidavit wherein he swore he knew REMINGTON not to be a Communist. He again replied, "That is one of the elements," but he went on to say that he did not wish to make any further statement in regard to his knowledge of the matter until he could talk it over with his wife.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN contacted one of the interviewing agents by telephone on the afternoon of July 17, 1950, and initially in the conversation sought to be informed of specific details of alleged statements, actions and associations of REMINGTON by which LEHMAN could be presumed to know that REMINGTON was a Communist, by which he could thus "jog his memory" to determine if

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he could recall any such specific facts and thereby confirm any evidence the FBI had that he should know such facts.

LEHMAN was told that he has been asked if he knew the REMINGTONS to be Communists and whether it is not true that the REMINGTONS had tried to recruit the LEHMANS into the Communist Party using JOSEPH NORTH to further that end. He was told that the issues had been clearly discussed with him and that he was on record as denying the above questions. He was told that any such specific details would have to originate from him and that he would not be furnished such information as he asked.

LEHMAN said, "We are still considering the matter" - apparently referring also to his wife - and stated that he might get in further touch with the interviewing agents.

To date LEHMAN has not contacted the agents who interviewed him.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN testified under subpoena before the Federal Grand Jury at Washington, D. C., on August 2, 1950, as a potential witness in the forthcoming perjury trial of REMINGTON. The extent of his testimony is not known at this time.

ROBERT S. LEHMAN has been investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 on the basis of his having been a member of the Washington Bookshop in 1946. ROBERT S. LEHMAN has admitted to representative of a reliable informant, a Government agency which conducts personnel investigations, membership in the Washington Bookshop Association, the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the Consumers Union, and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. He also admitted sympathy towards the League of American Writers, although he could not recall whether he was actually a member of that organization. He also admitted that his wife, Mrs. ALICIA LEHMAN, was active in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in 1945 - 1946.

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The Washington Bookshop Association, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, and the League of American Writers have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. The North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, the Consumers Union, and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

It is further to be noted that ANN REMINGTON, during the course of her interviews, mentioned the friendship existing between the REMINGTONS and WILLIAM WILLARD HINCKLEY and MARGARET C. HINCKLEY, and further that ELIZABETH BENTLEY has alleged that she knew the HINCKLEYS as members of Unit I Harlem Section of the Communist Party.

Mrs. MARGARET C. HINCKLEY
RFD #1
Germantown, Maryland

Mrs. MARGARET C. HINCKLEY, housewife, RFD #1, Germantown, Maryland, was interviewed on May 19, 1950. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that she and her husband first knew BILL and ANN REMINGTON in Washington, D. C., about 1940 when Mr. HINCKLEY was employed in the Office of Education. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that she is unable to give any exact dates and cannot recall the exact circumstances surrounding the meeting of the two couples, but that she believes possibly her husband met REMINGTON through his work and as a result of this meeting, they became social acquaintances. Mrs. HINCKLEY emphasized the fact that she and her husband and BILL and ANN REMINGTON were merely social acquaintances. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that the REMINGTONS and the HINCKLEYS visited each other on occasions and had dinner in each other's home. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that her recollection is that when they first became acquainted with the REMINGTONS, ANN REMINGTON'S mother, Mrs. MOOS, was supposed to be a "radical" because both BILL and ANN talked about it. Mrs. HINCKLEY denied emphatically that the REMINGTONS had ever made any statements to her that they were members of the Communist

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Party and she stated that she does not know to this day that they were. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that when she and her husband resided in New York, they belonged to the American League for Peace and Democracy and to the American League Against War and Fascism. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that her husband was chairman of the American Youth Congress in New York, of which she was also a member.

Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that while in New York she attended Teachers College at Columbia University from 1935-1936, at which time she was acquainted with ELIZABETH BENTLEY. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that she did not know ELIZABETH BENTLEY was a Communist Party member, but she did know that ELIZABETH BENTLEY was "left wing." Mrs. HINCKLEY advised that she did not like BENTLEY, but had worked with her on a newspaper at Columbia University. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that she knew GIL GREEN, who was a member of the American Youth Congress, and knew that GREEN made no attempt to conceal the fact that he was a Communist Party member. Mrs. HINCKLEY was questioned regarding the fact that she admitted she and her husband both knew GIL GREEN to be an open and avowed Communist, and stated that at that time it seemed quite reasonable for her to sit down with a known Communist like GIL GREEN and discuss ways and means to prevent war and preserve peace inasmuch as her prime objective in belonging to any of the organizations she mentioned was motivated by strong desire to promote world peace.

Mrs. HINCKLEY denied that she or her husband were ever members of the Columbia University Harlem Unit of the Communist Party, or that she and her husband, at the suggestion of GIL GREEN, went underground in 1938. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that she did not know what the term "underground" meant. Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that when she and her husband first moved to Washington, D. C., she worked for the Washington Committee for Democratic Action for about one month as Recording Secretary. Mrs. HINCKLEY recalled that someone, whose name she does not remember at this time, asked her to perform some temporary work for the Committee which she agreed to do as she needed the

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money. She believed she was paid about one hundred dollars for the work.

Mrs. HINCKLEY stated that she was also active for a while in the League of Women Shoppers until the time when she moved to her present residence in Montgomery County, Maryland, and admitted that she may have belonged to the American Peace Mobilization. In respect to the latter, however, Mrs. HINCKLEY was not definite and could not recall whether she was active in that organization. Mrs. HINCKLEY advised that they moved to Washington in 1940 and for two years lived in a house in Bethesda, Maryland. In 1942, they bought the farm on which they presently reside; that thereafter the REMINGTONS moved to Tauxemont in Virginia and that they have seen very little of each other since that time, except the fact that ANN REMINGTON visited them once about the time she was obtaining her divorce from BILL REMINGTON.

The American Peace Mobilization, the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American League Against War and Fascism, the American Youth Congress, and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have all been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in its report of March 29, 1944, cited the League of Women Shoppers as a Communist front.

WILLIAM WILLARD HINCKLEY
RFD #1
Germanatown, Maryland

Mr. WILLIAM WILLARD HINCKLEY advised that he could not remember having known either WILLIAM or ANN REMINGTON in New York prior to 1940. He stated that he first became acquainted with the REMINGTONS in Washington, D. C., about 1942, but could not remember who had introduced them to him, or him to them. He advised that he believed it was JOE CADDEN, hereinbefore described. He

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stated that his relationship with the REMINGTONS was social and casual, and that they visited each other's home only on infrequent occasions. He specifically recalled that he and his wife attended a wiener roast at the REMINGTONS' home in Tauxemont, Virginia. He advised, however, he could not recall who else attended the gathering. Mr. HINCKLEY could not remember the number of occasions or dates when the REMINGTONS visited his home; however, he stated that approximately eight months ago, in the late fall of 1949, ANN REMINGTON had visited his farm in Germantown, alone. He stated that on that occasion he learned from ANN REMINGTON that she had been divorced from her husband.

Mr. HINCKLEY further advised that he could not recall ANN REMINGTON'S working for him in New York, but he was Executive Secretary of the American Youth Congress. He stated that numerous students were employed by that Congress and that he could not recall a number of them.

Mr. HINCKLEY advised that he had no knowledge of either ANN or BILL REMINGTON being members of the Communist Party. He stated that, in his opinion, BILL REMINGTON was a much maligned, pleasant young man who had never indicated in any way that he was a member of the Communist Party.

When questioned regarding his own membership in the Young Communist League and Unit I, Harlem Section of the Communist Party, as alleged by ELIZABETH BENTLEY, Mr. HINCKLEY stated, "How stupid", and went on to emphatically deny that he had ever been a member of the Young Communist League or of the Communist Party at any time.

Confidential Informant T-10, of known reliability, who will not testify or give a signed statement, has reported that Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM W. HINCKLEY, [REDACTED]

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X

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On April 18, 1947, WILLIAM REMINGTON contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that he desired to furnish certain information. REMINGTON recalled that in 1940 he often attended Sunday parties at the home of BILL HINGKLEY. He said that the only other persons he can now recall attending these parties were RALPH HETZEL and HENRIETTA BUCKMASTER.

[REDACTED]

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It is to be noted that ANN REMINGTON has advised that she and her husband were acquainted with ROLAND H. and FRANCES BROWNLEE, and that she has made certain allegations concerning their Communist activities.

ROLAND H. and FRANCES BROWNLEE
189-04 64th Avenue
Flushing, Long Island

Mrs. ANN REMINGTON, wife of the subject, advised that both she and her husband were acquainted with an

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individual known as ROLAND H. BROWNLEE. She also advised that BROWNLEE was a former member of the Young Communist League and possibly the Communist Party. Mrs. REMINGTON stated that BROWNLEE knew that both she and her husband were members of the Communist Party.

ROLAND H. BROWNLEE, employed by Joan Fabrics, Inc., Empire State Building, New York City, stated that he first met the subject when both were students at Columbia University in 1940 and when both were residing at 521 West 123d Street, New York City.

Mr. BROWNLEE said that to the best of his recollection in April or May 1940, REMINGTON moved to Washington, D. C. BROWNLEE stated he remained in New York inasmuch as he was employed by the National Industrial Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York City. BROWNLEE advised that in the spring of 1941 he went to Washington, D. C., in an effort to secure work there. While in Washington on that occasion he stayed at REMINGTON'S home for approximately a week, but was unable to recall the address of this residence.

BROWNLEE added that in January 1942 he was employed by the Office of Price Control, at which time REMINGTON was employed by a different section of the same agency. He advised that he continued his acquaintanceship with REMINGTON until sometime in January 1943 when he, BROWNLEE, left the United States as an employee of the State Department. He related that since that time he has talked to REMINGTON over the telephone and written to him in an effort to obtain some information from him concerning an economic problem in which he was interested.

Mr. BROWNLEE further stated that he and his wife met Mrs. REMINGTON on the street in New York several years ago; however, he has had no real contact with the REMINGTONS for some years. In conclusion, Mr. BROWNLEE stated that during the time he knew the subject he never questioned his loyalty and advised that he had never known REMINGTON or his wife to be members of the Communist Party or of any disloyal organization.

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ROLAND BROWNLEE was reinterviewed on August 1, 1950. He reiterated at this time that he knew of no connections which the REMINGTONS may have had with the Communist Party, either in New York City or in Washington. He stated that he was acquainted with LEON GOODELMAN and met him sometime in 1936 when both attended Columbia University, but denied that GOODELMAN had introduced the BROWNLEES to the REMINGTONS and also denied that he had any knowledge as to whether GOODELMAN was acquainted with the REMINGTONS.

He advised that he and his wife were acquainted with the BERNARD REDMONTs, but stated that they were not introduced to them by the REMINGTONS and he does not recall ever having seen them with REMINGTON or his wife. Mr. BROWNLEE said that his wife, prior to their marriage, had taken a trip to Europe and Russia in connection with her studies at the New School Columbia Teachers College in 1936 or 1937, but that she had paid all of her own expenses and was not sponsored by any group or organization in this trip. BROWNLEE stated that he could not recall anyone by the name of DAVID ELWIN.

When asked whether he was or had been a member of the Young Communist League or Communist Party, BROWNLEE stated that he was not and had not. He also stated that were he to appear before a grand jury and was asked the same question, he would be willing to swear under oath that he was not and had not been such a member. He stated that his wife had not been a member either "to his knowledge."

Mrs. FRANCES BROWNLEE was interviewed on August 3, 1950, in the presence of her husband. Mr. BROWNLEE stated that before proceeding he desired to make an amendment to the statement which he made on August 1, 1950, at which time he had said that he would reply in the negative if he were asked under oath whether he had been a member of the Young Communist League or the Communist Party. He stated that after thinking it over, he had decided that he would refuse to answer such a question. Mr. BROWNLEE stated that he would not discuss

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such a matter by again stating that he had no knowledge of REMINGTON belonging to either of these organizations and that he could not recall any conversation with REMINGTON which involved political views.

Mrs. BROWNLEE stated that she and her husband had met the REMINGTONS sometime in 1939 in a casual manner since both of them lived at West 123d Street, attended Columbia University, and were two of the few married couples then attending Columbia. She said that she was acquainted with LEON GOODELMAN but that as far as she knew, GOODELMAN had no connection with the REMINGTONS and had not introduced the two couples. She stated that she and her husband had met the BERNARD REDMONT in Washington as a result of her having known the sister of Mrs. REDMONT when she went to Columbia University. Mrs. BROWNLEE stated that she could not recall having discussed political matters of any kind with the REMINGTONS and had no idea as to their political views. She also denied ever having attended any meetings of any description with the REMINGTONS and characterized both REMINGTON and his wife as being extremely "close-mouthed" and uncommunicative. She and her husband both stated that REMINGTON had been very kind to Mr. BROWNLEE in helping him obtain employment in Washington and had allowed Mr. BROWNLEE to stay at his apartment in Washington while making the rounds of various government agencies. When BROWNLEE did obtain a job in Washington, he and his wife spent several days at a new house which the REMINGTONS had just purchased; however, both stated that they could not recall any of the associates or friends of the REMINGTONS and stated that they had stopped visiting the REMINGTONS after experiencing on several visits a feeling that the REMINGTONS expected their visitors to help in land-scaping their grounds in such matters as pulling up stumps, etc.

Mrs. BROWNLEE stated that her trip to Europe and Russia was a result of her studies at the New School Columbia Teachers College and that she had paid her own expenses over and back, and had not been sponsored by any organization or group. She advised that she spent

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most of her time in Russia since she was anxious to compare the Russian methods of teaching with those in the United States.

Mrs. BROWNLEE was asked whether she was or had been a member of the Young Communist League or the Communist Party, and she stated that she did not wish to discuss such a matter and would refuse to answer any questions in regard thereto. She stated that if such questions were pertinent she might answer them, but that since she was unable to give any information regarding the REMINGTONS' affiliations with the Communist Party she did not feel that these questions were pertinent.

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PART VIII

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~~SECRET~~
JEAN PROCESS OR "GARBAGE FORMULA"

ELIZABETH BENTLEY has reported to the FBI and has testified before Congressional Committees that included in information from the War Production Board given her by REMINGTON for transmittal to the Soviets, was a formula he described as "secret", which outlined the process for making rubber from garbage.

ANN REMINGTON states that she was present on the occasion when the formula for making rubber or gasoline from garbage was delivered to ELIZABETH BENTLEY by REMINGTON. However, she has had difficulty in recalling the approximate date when the formula was passed. After two or three interviews with ANN REMINGTON on this subject, she recalled the following details concerning the occasion of REMINGTON'S passing the garbage formula to BENTLEY, which she believes are reasonably accurate:

ANN believes that the first meeting with BENTLEY occurred some time during the month previous to the birth of her first child, which birth occurred March 15, 1942, and she recalls that a second meeting took place shortly after the birth of this child, and while her mother's maid was living in her home, making it possible for her to leave the baby and make the trip into Washington to meet BENTLEY with REMINGTON. Subsequent meetings took place in May and June 1942. On the occasion of the June meeting, she believes the garbage formula was discussed and BENTLEY advised of its nature and possible availability. During the period between the June and July meeting, BENTLEY consulted JACOB GOLOS, presumably as to whether or not the formula would be of value. At approximately the July meeting, BENTLEY instructed REMINGTON to get the formula. ANN believes that on the occasion of an August or September meeting, REMINGTON had obtained the formula and gave it to BENTLEY, after having had notes on the formula at home the previous evening.

She said she is certain REMINGTON brought the formula home and showed it to her, but she does not recall having read it. She is certain REMINGTON gave the formula

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to BENTLEY at the time it first came to the attention of WFB. She recalls REMINGTON'S being very excited and enthusiastic over being able to give BENTLEY this formula, which was a new development in search for synthetic rubber and classified as secret. She recalls this vividly because REMINGTON is not ordinarily an excitable individual, but while in their parked car when he was giving the date to BENTLEY, it was obvious he was very excited. She said the formula was definitely considered of extreme importance at that time, and that REMINGTON knew it to be classified or secret and said her best recollection as to the date of the passing of the formula to BENTLEY was late summer or early fall of 1942.

She explained that she and REMINGTON took a vacation trip into Vermont during the month of August, and that the meeting at which the formula was passed occurred either immediately before or shortly after this vacation trip. AEN said she is of the opinion this meeting in fact took place in the early fall and therefore, approximately during the first ten days of September 1942.

RALPH DROCKEL AUSTRIAN, when interviewed by the New York Office, advised he joined the War Production Board March 23, 1942, as a member of the Planning Committee, Office of the Chairman, War Production Board. He stated the Planning Committee proper consisted of ROBERT MATHAN, FRED W. SEARLES, and THOMAS C. ELAISDELL, JR. AUSTRIAN worked in offices of the Planning Committee under the immediate supervision of MATTHEW FOX. AUSTRIAN was originally from California and had heard of the process of JAMES WILLIAM JEAN for processing garbage into gasoline and into synthetic rubber, saying this process had received considerable publicity in California newspapers from about 1939. AUSTRIAN says accordingly, on his own initiative he proposed to FOX that he, AUSTRIAN, consult with JEAN regarding the latter's process as a possible solution to the rubber shortage. FOX gave AUSTRIAN permission to do so. AUSTRIAN then telephoned JEAN in California requesting JEAN to come to Washington to consult with WFB regarding the garbage processing. JEAN did so about July 1942 and thereafter dealt almost entirely with AUSTRIAN concerning garbage processing at WFB.

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JEAN explained the garbage process orally to AUSTRIAN, but never submitted any definite set of plans describing this process. AUSTRIAN recalled that the process was patented probably about 1939 by JEAN as a process for making high quality gasoline from garbage. AUSTRIAN stated JEAN explained that in the early stages of the process, JEAN made the butyl alcohol from the fundamentals of garbage, and then by heating the catalyst and through distillation, produced a high octane gasoline from this butyl alcohol. According to JEAN, this gasoline had the same molecular structure as petroleum based gasoline, but did not contain a closed ring of molecules as existing in petroleum based gasoline. In JEAN'S gas, one molecule of the structural ring had an opened valence and JEAN believed that this opened valence would permit a transformation of the other molecule in his gasoline so that a mixture of JEAN'S gasoline with some crude rubber and chemical processing thereafter, the crude rubber would transform JEAN'S gasoline in such a way that the crude rubber would be quadrupled in size.

AUSTRIAN said that he explained JEAN'S process to THOMAS BLAISDELL and BLAISDELL gave his permission to go ahead with experiments on JEAN'S process. He recalls that, through BLAISDELL, WPB furnished about \$2,500 for experiments on JEAN'S process. AUSTRIAN says that thereafter from about July 1942 to the end of January, 1943, he, AUSTRIAN, worked with JEAN exclusively on the JEAN process.

He said the staff meetings of all those working with the Planning Committee of the WPB were held one morning every week with ROBERT NATHAN presiding. At these meetings, each of the persons present discussed the work he was then doing. AUSTRIAN had nothing else to discuss except the "garbage processing", and he did so at all these meetings. He said this processing, at these meetings, was generally referred to as process for making alcohol from garbage or gasoline from garbage or rubber from garbage. He said no one at these staff meetings has ever made any remarks minimizing the possibilities of the process, but on the contrary, all seemed to agree that it offered great possibilities if it could be worked out.

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He recalls that he pointed out, at said meetings, the vast post war possibilities of American municipalities making high quality gasoline from garbage available to each municipality through this garbage processing of JEAN'S. AUSTRIAN also explained at each staff meeting, the "garbage processing" as he had learned it orally from JEAN and further discussed the experiments conducted in research on JEAN'S process, and the results in each experiment, and recalls exhibiting some rubber, secured through experiment on JEAN'S process, to those people at staff meetings. AUSTRIAN attended these staff meetings every time he was in Washington, D.C. during the period July 1942 to the end of January 1943, and estimated he attended about ten staff meetings during said period. AUSTRIAN stated that WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON was present at all the staff meetings AUSTRIAN attended during this period. He advised that accordingly, REMINGTON would have good knowledge of the garbage process as explained by AUSTRIAN at these meetings, and also knowledge of the experiments conducted by AUSTRIAN and JEAN to make synthetic rubber through JEAN'S process.

Some time in September, 1942, THOMAS BLAISDELL, either at AUSTRIAN'S request or on his own initiative, designated the garbage process of JEAN as "Secret", and BLAISDELL at that time notified the U. S. Patent Office that JEAN'S patent on said process thereafter was to be kept secret. AUSTRIAN definitely recalls that thereafter all papers relating to JEAN'S process at WPB were stamped "Secret". He further recalls that UFTON CLOSE, radio commentator from California, was giving considerable publicity to JEAN'S process and was asking why Government did not immediately adopt same in his radio program. AUSTRIAN recalled that he met CLOSE and told CLOSE that he should cease publicity regarding JEAN'S process, since it was after September 1942 marked "Secret". He said thereafter, CLOSE did as AUSTRIAN suggested.

AUSTRIAN advised that JEAN'S patent at the U. S. Patent Office dealt with making high quality gasoline from garbage and says he cannot recall that JEAN ever submitted any plans setting out the exact process to WPB, but says that JEAN did conduct many experiments after consulting

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WPB regarding the process and correspondence with AUSTRIAN at WPB. He said anyone at WPB, including REWINGTON, may have had access to such correspondence.

He further stated that at the time JEAN discussed the process with AUSTRIAN at WPB, JEAN had established that he could make a butyl alcohol from fermentation of garbage. AUSTRIAN says that accordingly, in his experiments conducted with JEAN after JEAN had brought the process to WPB, the process of making butyl alcohol from fermentation of garbage was skipped and WPB went on to make 98 Octane gasoline from butyl alcohol, which butyl alcohol was secured from certain oil companies from material left over after cracking process of petroleum base gasolines. AUSTRIAN then worked with JEAN in experiments conducted first at Babcock & Wilcox Company, Bayonne, New Jersey during August 1942, followed by two weeks experiments at E. S. Dorr Laboratories, Westport, Connecticut, the late summer of 1942, followed by the presentation of the results of experiments in making synthetic rubber from JEAN'S gasoline, which gasoline had been produced from JEAN'S butyl alcohol. AUSTRIAN stated the Bureau of Standards test showed that the crude rubber used in this process did absorb JEAN'S gasoline and did quadruple the size of the crude rubber, but when this synthetic rubber was processed, JEAN'S gasoline was distilled out and only the original amount of crude rubber remained. AUSTRIAN says, however, that he continued experiments with JEAN, despite the Bureau of Standards test, and about November 1942, JEAN and AUSTRIAN went to Pasadena, California, where they conducted other experiments to make synthetic rubber by the same process. AUSTRIAN was still with the War Production Board at the time, and he said that it was desired to keep the process quiet as he believed that JEAN still had a good process. He said that accordingly, MATTHEW FOX secured one of the buildings of Universal Studios in Hollywood, California for further experiments on JEAN'S process, and AUSTRIAN and JEAN worked there from December 1942 to January 1943, at which time they dropped experiments on JEAN'S process.

AUSTRIAN stated that from JEAN'S process, they had produced a synthetic rubber with which they recapped four tires on an automobile. He said this automobile then traveled on these recapped tires for 13,000 miles before

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the recaps were out. This showed that the JEAN Process would produce good synthetic rubber; however, the process still required so much crude rubber that it would not prove a feasible process to ease the rubber shortage.

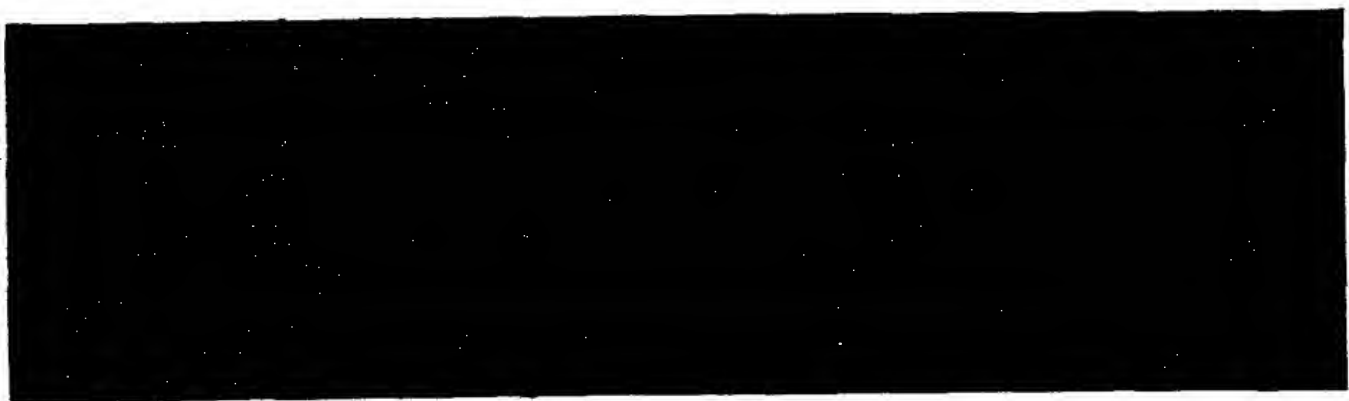
He recalls that present at staff meetings of the Planning Committee of WPB where AUSTRIAN discussed the "garbage process" were WILLIAM WALTER RE INGTON, ROBERT NATHAN, THOMAS BLAISDELL, MATTHEW FOX, EDWARD DICKINSON, formerly with U. S. Steel, and presently believed with the Offices of Combined Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., and WALLY HEINZE, presently with International Latex Company, New York City.

Subpoena duces tecum for all WPB files should be directed to LAURENCE M. SHEA, Acting Chief Clerk, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

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Subpoena duces tecum for United States Patent
Office files should be directed to Commissioner JOHN A.
MARZALL, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D.C.



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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Subpoena duces tecum for any of these files should be directed to FRANK PACE, JR., Secretary of the Army, Department of Army, Washington, D.C. The person who will produce these records in answer to the subpoena is Major JAMES R. MILLS, JR., Chief of the Patent Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of Army, Washington, D.C.

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JAMES L. BREWINK, Security Division, U. S. Patent Office, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., who will introduce U. S. Patent Office files is also qualified to introduce and explain the Judge Advocate General's patent records relative to JEAN'S patents.